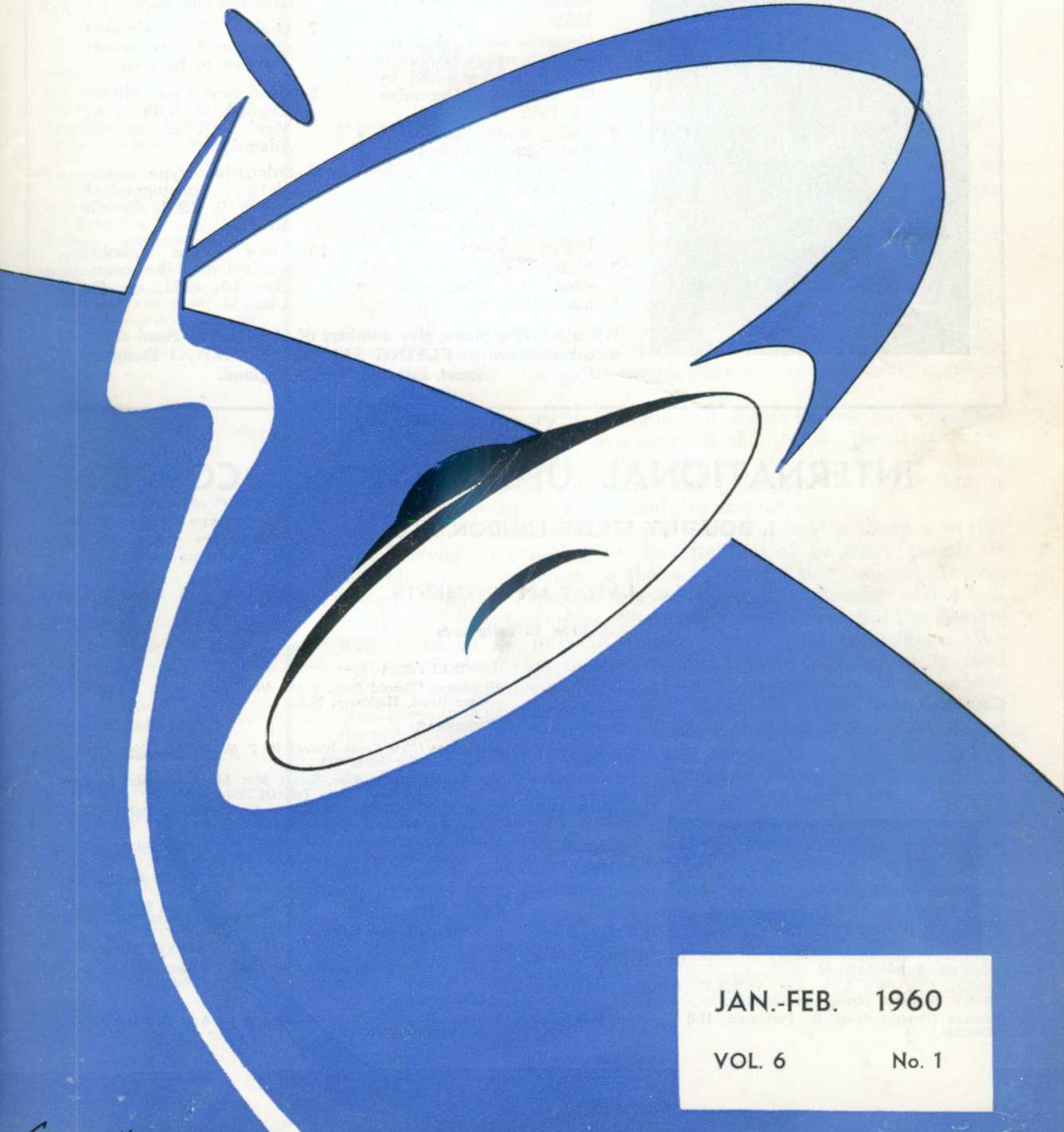
FLYING SAUCER REVIEW



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INCORPORATING FLYING SAUCER NEWS

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CONTENTS

	Page
Plea for co-ordination ...	1
Sidereal influences	2
Why I believe Adamski ...	3
A strange story from Brazil	9
Keyhoe v. Adamski: round two	11
Is there a conspiracy? readers' views	12
UFOs across the surface ...	13
World round-up	14
Scientists, contactees and equilibrium	19
Beware the lunatic fringe ...	22
Artificial satellites: (from an astronomer's notebook)...	24
A theory boomerangs ...	27
Double-talk from U.S.A.A.F.	28
Is the MOON inhabited? ...	30
Mail bag	iii

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Plea for co-ordination

THE September issue of *Approach*, published in Pretoria and edited by Edgar Sievers, contains a lengthy reference to the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. After having paid a well-deserved tribute to the two former editors, Derek Dempster and the Hon. Brinsley le Poer Trench, it makes the following comments:

"Three points hamper progress in our attempt to solve the saucer riddle for the world—(1) the wastage in energy through lack of co-ordination; (2) lack of funds (all work has been by private initiative, enthusiasm and sacrifice); (3) absence of a workable denominator acceptable to all the current concepts of Ufology. . . . The tendency toward division is much too strong by reason of the many theories, interpretations, claims and opinions possible."

Approach then goes on to argue that as this Review has withstood the stress and strain for five years, it should take the lead as the world co-ordinator in the subject. It asks what the "Service" stands for in the title of the company which publishes this review. This is a pertinent question and demands an answer.

It was always intended that the Review should perform a world-wide service in bringing to the attention of as many people as possible the importance of the subject of flying saucers. It was hoped in time to establish a research centre in London and it had many other long-term aims. These are still our aims, but the Review itself must, at the moment, remain the central co-ordinate. We agree with *Approach* that questions of finance cannot be ignored and we have always realised that intentions and inventions without finance—i.e. without promise of fulfilment—lead to frustration. We do not hold that it is wrong to make money out of the subject: we claim rather that it is wrong to lose money. Those organisations in the field of saucers which have lost money have had to close down. The closures have harmed the subject, and we agree with *Approach* that nothing convinces a money-making world like success.

We feel better for having said that—there has been too much cant already, and those who have become prominent in the saucer world should ask themselves, before they cast stones at others, whether to them fame or notoriety has not been as compelling a motive as money. There are very few in a wicked world who are wholly disinterested. If those who claim this degree of purity would care to write in, we should be delighted to print their names in the next issue of the Review so that they may stand

forth among their neighbours as shining exemplars pointing the way to a peak of unassailable virtue. We do not expect a rush of claimants.

In our last issue we had to explain to our readers that the volume of correspondence had become so great that it was becoming quite impossible to reply to each letter individually. The letters, however, are welcome not only for their own sakes, but as evidence of a growing interest in the subject and the great vitality possessed by the writers. Unfortunately, those who prepare the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW have a limited number of hours at their disposal. It is, therefore, necessary to conserve all energies towards the main object—to bring information about the flying saucers through the medium of the Review to as many people as possible. Instead, therefore, of writing too many letters to each other, would it not be better to direct our message to those who are either uncommitted or downright sceptical? We will help in every way we can. If our readers would care to let us have the names and addresses of up to three of their friends who, they think, could be improved by learning about the subject, we would send a suitable letter bringing to their attention the existence of the Review and the importance of the subject.

To increase the readership of this Review is but the first step and we know of no other way in which we can achieve the aims desired by the Editor of *Approach*. We agree with these aims and we also agree with him when he writes that if our energies could be concentrated rather than dissipated we might well be able to unlock the door that guards the most important mystery of our time.

Sidereal Influences

"Sir F. Younghusband says, very rightly, that it is through the ether that we communicate with each other, wireless telegraphy transmitting our thoughts and feelings across thousands of miles. In the absence of a common language there can be no question of verbal communication with the stars; but why should the ether, that must everywhere possess the same qualities, not lend itself with equal readiness to the transmission of influences subtler even than those we call psychic or spiritual, influences that can find no expression in words? No emotion stirs our hearts, no thought quickens our brain, without a molecular movement of its own; without setting in motion waves and electrons that may very well encounter other waves and electrons in other brains and hearts no matter how distant. Light has shown that space offers no obstacle; and there may be vibrations even more rapid than the vibrations of light.

" Our globe in its eternal voyage through space, is for ever approaching new worlds, passing through fields of differing electro-magnetism, which is so powerful at times as to cause a deviation of the light we had held to be inflexible: saluting on its way stars of strange temperatures, zones of ether charged with electrons from constellations perhaps with a nobler civilisation than our own: sailing round worlds wherein forces may have assembled that are more active and purer, perhaps even more human, than on any other orb in the sky. Are we to believe that our earth, which is so exquisitely sensitive to the least manifestation of that little dead star, the moon; our earth that, since it first was, has indefatigably spread its waves and vibrations abroad in the infinite—and surely, throughout eternity, must have met with some kind of response—are we to believe that our earth can remain unaffected by the influences that surround it on every side?

" Might we not find here some explanation for certain strange happenings in history, striking changes in method and outlook; for the sudden leap forward of one special race, one group; for certain ideas, sentiments, displays of curious psychic and physical exuberance, that unexpectedly spring from nowhere and spread over vast tracts of our globe; for wild outbursts of superabundant energy that drag one particular people from its lethargy, and enable them to accomplish deeds so amazing that after the effervescence has subsided and all has become calm and normal again they seem almost superhuman? "

From *The Magic of the Stars* by Maurice Maeterlinck, translated by Alfred Sutro. 1930.

Why I believe Adamski

by Dr Leon DAVIDSON

DR. LEON DAVIDSON, publisher of the [United States] Air Force Project Blue Book Special Report No. 14, is also author of the new book *Flying Saucers: Weapons of the Cold War*. It is the policy of the *Flying Saucer Review* to allow complete freedom in its columns for the expression of all points of view, but the Editor feels obliged to state that Dr. Davidson's article does not represent the considered opinion of the journal. Simplicity is the first test of any theory in the absence of conclusive proof. The "secret weapon" theory has had to be abandoned because it has, with the passage of time, become both complex and uncomprehensive. It fails to take into account the global nature of the problem as well as the historical aspect.

SCIENTIFIC and objective saucer researchers have tended to discount entirely the "contact stories" as being fabrications or delusions. In this article I will give my personal reasons for believing that Adamski, for one, is telling the truth. I believe that his two books* are honest reports of things that he actually saw and heard with his physical senses. I see no reason to consider that they represent metaphysical, psychic, extra-sensory, or hallucinatory experiences, or that they are fictional or due to prevarication.

But I must put down the following disclaimers:

(1) I believe that *all* the "Brothers" (as Adamski calls the "extraterrestrials" with whom he had the contacts) were human beings, born and raised on earth.

(2) I do not believe that *all* of the scientific or technical statements which Adamski makes are correct. Some of the things which he was told by the "Brothers" are incorrect. Some of the things which he was led on to surmise are errors of scientific fact.

Some obvious errors

One obvious error which Adamski makes is the reference to a temperate zone on the moon, between the "hot" and the "cold" sides. (ITSS)† As any reader may see for himself by observing the moon, each spot on the moon's surface has alternate "days" of bright sunlight and "nights" of darkness, lasting about two weeks each.

Another scientific error is the thought expressed (ITSS) that Martians, Venusians, Saturnians and Earthmen would all resemble each other so closely that they would be indistinguishable. The tremendous variations in the races of intelligent life on earth alone, and the extreme variations between planets in mass or "gravity," atmospheric composition, surface temperature, and so forth, make it highly improbable that such close similarity should exist.

Other implausible things which Adamski reports are less subject to scientific scrutiny than the above items. In this category is the idea (ITSS) that essentially all of the other "inhabited" planets in the Solar System (and in other nearby planetary systems also) are leagued together co-operatively and engaged in joint space travel ventures, while the earth is the only planet which has thus far been excluded from participation.

Despite such errors, I believe that Adamski is honestly and sincerely reporting what he was told by people in whom he had full and implicit trust. If he was misled by the crews and "Masters" of the space ships, it was for reasons of their own, which I propose to discuss at another time. Adamski accepted much of this misinformation because he himself already be-

* *"Flying Saucers Have Landed," by Desmond Leslie and George Adamski, and "Inside the Space Ships," by George Adamski.*

† *These two books will be referred to in this article as "FSHL" and "ITSS," respectively.*

lieved in similar concepts of extraterrestrial life. (ITSS) I am told that some of Adamski's pre-1947 writings also present similar philosophical ideas. I would wager that the "Brothers" read these carefully before arranging to contact Adamski.

Core of truth

Discounting the misleading errors of scientific fact which were told to and accepted by Adamski, we may look for truth in the basic narrative of his personal experiences: that is, the story of his trips to Los Angeles from Mt. Palomar, the various meetings with Ramu and Firkon (the "contact men," as they called themselves; see ITSS), the night drives in the Pontiac into the California desert, the entrance into the "scout ships," the brief and motionless "flights into space," the descent down rails into the "mother ship," the tours of the lounges and laboratories, the hourly drinks of innocuous liquids, the views of the moon in the viewing screens, the newsreel of "Venusian" life, the strange fruits served at the farewell banquet, and so forth.

Let us examine whether this narrative of events hangs together of itself; whether it seems believable. I will try to show that it is all perfectly believable and, I think, all true. But I make one important qualification:

I do not believe that either the "scout ships" or the "mother ships" ever flew above the surface of the earth, although Adamski was led to believe that they did. THIS IS THE KEY TO THE WHOLE SITUATION!

Many details of the "space ships" and their equipment sound like nothing more than stage props designed to make Adamski believe that he was indeed travelling through space. The crew men, the contact men, and the Masters behave like well-trained earth people putting over a colossal hoax on a naïve and trusting Adamski.

Correspondence with Adamski

In this article I hope to show how Adamski had been carefully chosen as the subject of this hoax. I will discuss the probable organisation of the hoaxers, their motives, their source of funds, and their method of operation. For a start I will concentrate on developing Adamski's own narrative of events, and will point out two men, named by Adamski, who may have been involved in the technical execution of the hoax.

As background material, I quote portions of several letters which have passed between Adamski and myself.

July 2, 1953, addressed to Adamski:

". . . have you given serious consideration to the possibility that the 'flying saucers' are merely U.S. guided missiles under development? . . ."

August 8, 1953, addressed to me:

". . . From the standpoint of obtaining photographs of objects that definitely are not missiles of any sort, but without question are craft of styles unknown to our aircraft, I have had much success. . . . Not only have I had personal contact and conversation with the personnel in one of these craft, but I also have reports from others who have had similar experiences. . . ."

August 26, 1953, addressed to Adamski:

". . . I wonder if you could positively state whether or not the personnel of the 'saucer' *could*, possibly, have been human beings? . . . Did they have any features that definitely precluded the possibility that they were human beings, as for instance, a total height of one inch, or a neck three feet long?"

September 14, 1953, addressed to me:

". . . the individual with whom I visited for about 45 minutes, telepathically and with gestures, is very definitely a human being so nearly like us in every respect that with his hair cut and in a business suit as men here wear he could mingle with anyone anywhere and never be recognised as being from elsewhere than earth. . . . Thousands of them today are walking the streets of every nation on earth, but not yet revealing their identities. . . . Time will prove the truth of this statement."

April 5, 1954, addressed to Adamski:

". . . the person whom you describe as a 'Venusian' bears so many resemblances to *homo sapiens* [earth people] that I . . . believe that he or she was [an earth person] sent on purpose to confirm your beliefs of the interplanetary origin of the saucers. . . . The mere mention of fingerprints which you think might have been identifiable in terrestrial files (FSHL) . . . indicates that this person was really an earth person . . . (why worry about 'betraying' him . . . if really from Venus). . . . My conclusion from your book [FSHL] is that the [United States] is interested in fostering the growth of an elaborately detailed 'interplanetary' explanation of the flying saucer. . . ."

What Adamski saw

I will point out my interpretation of Adamski's narrative, as given in *Inside the Space Ships*, by quoting from a letter I wrote to Adamski in April, 1958. Activities associated with the technology of the movie industry appear to be involved. Later in the article I will show the

evidence for such a connection. The remainder of this section is quoted from my letter to Adamski:

". . . [2] The fact that the space ships were landed in the desert about a 90-minute drive from Los Angeles leads me to ask whether you are familiar with Camp Irwin, about 20 miles north of Barstow, Calif. Would you say that the drive out from Los Angeles to Camp Irwin resembles the rides you were given on the nights when you went to the ships?"

"[3]I am told that at Disneyland there is now an amusement device called 'Trip to the Moon' or some similar name, in which the audience watches a projection screen in the ceiling and one in the floor, and gets the illusion of travelling through space and around the moon. Similar training devices were used in World War II to train navigators of aircraft. May I ask whether you would say that the 'space ships' to which your visitors conducted you might conceivably have contained a similar set of screens, in ceiling and floor, which gave you the impression that they were viewing lenses. . . ."

"[4] Your statements, at several points [ITSS] that you felt *no motion at all* in the little 'scout ships' when they flew in an *incredibly short time* up to the 'mother ship,' and that you then *first felt motion* when starting to descend down into the mother ship along the rails, lend themselves to the following . . . interpretation:

"The little 'scout ships' *did not leave* the surface of the earth while you were in them. The realistic use of projection screens in ceiling and floor gave you the illusion of travelling from the earth's surface, but the ship did not move. . . . The portholes in the sides were closed at these times."

"When the moment of *landing* on the mother ship was supposed to occur, a *tunnel* into the earth was uncovered (this entrance closure usually not being readily discernible by you since the visits were all at night) and the ship *slid down* on rails into an underground chamber. . . . The happenings in these underground chambers would then have transpired as you have reported, except that you were given to understand that these things took place in a 'mother ship' flying above the earth. . . . Despite the supposedly great speed, you again felt no motion, since, as I would have you believe, the whole room was solidly entrenched deep in the earth."

"When you re-entered the scout ship and rose back to the outer deck of the 'mother ship,' along the rails, you again reported feeling motion. . . . At the surface of the ground, you were shown on the view screens a moving picture giving you the illusion of travel through space back to the earth's surface, but you felt

In our MARCH - APRIL issue . . .

THE ADAMSKI PHOTOGRAPHS

- an open challenge

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by WAVENEY GIRVAN, author of "Flying Saucers and Commonsense"

no motion because there was actually no motion. . . ."

"[5] . . . Consider some of the other features of your experience which indicate to me that ordinary earth dwellers were playing the part of 'space people' for you:

"At your farewell banquet on August 23, 1954, in the 'mother ship,' the fruits served were all earth fruits, but the flavours had been switched around. A good Japanese chef could duplicate this with ease, I am sure. . . . [They have such in Los Angeles.] . . . The 'newsreel direct from Venus' was apparently a collection of film clips which [someone] from the movie industry of California could have [prepared]. The use of a transparent screen hanging in the middle of the room is readily duplicated by any theatrical magician or illusionist. . . ."

". . . You were told, on August 23, 1954, . . . that the 'mission was fulfilled' and that your visitors would no longer return. . . . Did you associate this with the story on August 25, 1954, that a 'saucer occupant' had landed in Norway and talked to two women? [In April, 1955, the 'Brothers' returned for the photograph incident. ITSS, p. 246.] From October, 1954, to April, 1955, a series of saucer sightings occurred in Eastern Europe and behind the Iron Curtain. [See Ruppelt, *The Report on UFOs*, Doubleday, 1956, page 310.] Since the Norwegian 'visitor' was later admitted to be a U.S. pilot on duty in Norway, it might well be that the Iron Curtain activity was due to U.S. Intelligence activities. If your 'space visitors' were no longer contacting you after August, 1954, I would suggest that they were now busy behind the Iron Curtain."

"[6] You have stated that each time you entered the 'mother ship' you were given an innocuous drink, and that apparently every hour or so similar drinks were supplied. [ITSS] I raise the question of whether these drinks were of a medicinal nature, containing some sort of stimulant or other drug which kept you, as you report, from feeling sleepy or tired during the long period without sleep which you spent each time you visited the ships. . . ."

"[7] You have stated that the 'visitors' told you that they had been watching you for years, that they in effect selected you because you were the type of man they wanted, to act as their spokesman. [ITSS] . . . They chose you well; you trusted them implicitly. . . . Their faith in you was well justified. You do not indicate even getting the licence number of the black Pontiac in which you rode four or five times. This . . . is in the same category as the possible fingerprints of the Venusian, which you were thoughtful enough to wipe from the plate-holder [FSHL]. . . . From the viewpoint of a group of hoaxers, who would want to select a man to carry forth their message with little inclination to doubt them, you were an ideal choice. I say this without malice. . . . It is a *reason* for believing your accounts. It is *reasonable* to me that you, being the type of person you are, should be selected."

The two scientists

A very important test of Adamski's story is offered by the incident of the moon photographs [FSHL]. Here Adamski brings in the names of two scientists who really exist. These men will be shown to provide a connection with the "Movie industry" type of activity which I consider to account for what happened "inside the space ships."

The following is quoted in Adamski's words (FSHL):

". . . Late in 1949 four men came into the café at Palomar Gardens. Two of them *had been in before and we had talked a little about the flying saucers*. . . . [Dr. Davidson's italics.] . . . We began talking about flying saucers again. One of these men was Mr. J. P. Maxfield, and another was his partner, Mr. G. L. Bloom, both of the Point Loma Navy Electronics Laboratory near San Diego. The other two men were from a similar setup in Pasadena. One was in officer's uniform."

"They asked me if I would co-operate with them in trying to get photographs of strange craft moving through space. . . . And finally the moon was decided upon as a good spot for careful observation. . . . And it was not too long after this meeting that I succeeded in getting what I deemed at the time to be two good pictures of an object moving through space. I first saw it as I was observing the moon."

". . . During the time radio reports were being broadcast of a flying saucer landing in Mexico City . . . Mr. Bloom stepped into the place . . . I handed him the two photographs which I had taken . . . to pass them on to Mr. Maxfield for examination. . . ."

"On the 22nd [of March, 1950] . . . the San Diego *Union and Tribune* . . . asked about the pictures. .. . The paper tried to get information from the Naval Laboratory, but the personnel there staunchly denied ever receiving any such photographs. . . . After this, of course, I really set to work watching and photographing. But no longer did I turn over any of my pictures to the

Laboratory. And they did not stop in for them any more."

Now, the fact that Adamski found and photographed " space craft " *when* and *where* the Navy men had suggested that he look for them, indicates that the Navy people could well have arranged to have some controlled objects flying there at the time. The problem of navigating objects, within the earth's atmosphere, to lie on Adamski's line of sight to the moon would be quite elementary to the Electronics Laboratory people, or their associates.

Identities checked

A statement of Adamski's which is subject to rigorous checking is provided by the names given in the above story. The reality and identity of the men named was checked by a letter to the Point Loma Navy Electronics Laboratory, sent in January, 1957. The following reply was received from G. B. Phelps, Employment Superintendent:

" Our records indicate that Mr. J. P. Maxfield was formerly employed at this activity, and that Mr. G. L. Bloom is currently employed here."

Adamski's story having passed this test, a letter was then written to Mr. Bloom on January 22, 1957, saying:

". . . There remains the question . . . as to whether or not you indeed visited [Adamski] at Palomar Gardens . . . as described in the above reference, and whether you indeed were interested in helping him secure photographs of flying saucers. . . ."

No reply to the above letter has ever been received from Mr. Bloom, nor has Mr. Maxfield replied to letters. However, we can learn much of interest about these two scientists from their autobiographical entries in *American Men of Science*, 9th Edition, Volume I, a standard reference book. I quote their entries in full, below, because this is so very important to an understanding of the true facts behind the Adamski story. Mr. Maxfield's professional career and specialties are related very closely to what Adamski saw " inside the space ships."

BLOOM, GENE LUTHER, 3621 Wilcox Street, San Diego, 6, Calif. Chemical Engineering. Born Cedar County Iowa, Dec. 22, 1920. Married 1944. B.S., Alabama Polytechnic, 1943. Research chemical engineer, fuels and fractionation, Texas Co., 1943-44. Supervisor, mass spectrometers and petroleum identification, Texas Co., 1944-48. Chemist, nuclear radiation section, U.S. Navy Electronics Lab., 1948-51. Chemist, Submarine and Arctic Research Branch, U.S. Navy Elect. Lab., 1951-—. Member, American Chemical Society, Geophysical Union. Specialisation: Arctic geophysics, dynamic oceanography, tides, currents, and sea ice; petroleum products, absorption-desorption processes for recovery of gaseous hydrocarbons; low temperature fractionation; mass spectroscopy; ultraviolet spectrophotometery.

MAXFIELD, JOSEPH PEASE, Box 125, Espanola, New Mexico. *Physics*. Born San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 28. 1887. Married 1914. Two children. Bachelor of Science, M.I.T., 1910. Instructor in electrochemistry and physics, M.I.T., 1910-14. Physicist, research department, Western Electric Co., 1914-19. Head of Department, Western Electric Co. and Bell Telephone Labs., 1919-25. Manager of Engineering and Research, Victor Talking Machine Co., 1926-29. Consulting and Staff Engineer, Electric Research Products, Inc., N.Y., 1929-36. Director of Commercial Engineering, Elect. Research Prods., N.Y., 1936-42. Director, Division of Physical War Research, Duke University, 1942-46. Member, Technical Staff, Bell Telephone Labs., 1946-47. Retired. Consulting Engineer, 1947-48. Superintending Scientist, U.S. Navy Electronics Lab. (Point Loma), 1948-53. Returned to private practice as Consulting Engineer, 1954. (Did work for U.S. Army and U.S. Navy, 1944-46). Member of American Association for the Advancement of Science. Fellow of Amer. Institute of Electrical Engineers. Fellow of the Acoustical Society of America. Fellow of the American Physical Society. Fellow of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers. Member of Institute of Radio Engineers. Specialisation: Radio broadcasting; electrical recording of sound; talking pictures; electrical transmission of music and speech; recording and reproducing of sound; acoustics of recording for motion pictures.

" Remarkable patience "

As he himself admits, Adamski did not write the texts of his two books himself. They were ghost-written for him, the first by " C.L.J." (see FSHL) and the second by Charlotte Blodget (see ITSS). Possibly Chapter 13 of ITSS was written by Adamski alone, since it is so different from the rest of the book in style and content.

Miss Blodget was concerned by Adamski's lack of concrete evidence to support his story. I quote from her Introduction (ITSS):

" [Adamski] is a man of unquestionable integrity. . . . He has . . . true understanding and compassion. . . . [He] emerges as an unusually well-balanced man. . . . I am inclined to believe that the remarkable brand of patience manifested by Adamski must have played a large part in his selection as one of their important emissaries on earth by our brothers from other planets. . . ."

" Adamski is fully aware that in recounting [his] experience he is laying himself wide open to attack. . . . Although aspersions which may be cast upon his sanity or veracity have no power to disturb him personally . . . he attaches [importance] to spreading the truth about the space ships and their *friendly* mission. . . . Because of this, and since I did encounter the demands for ' concrete evidence ' to substantiate Adamski's claims, I wrote to ask again if he

could agree that something along that line might be incorporated in this book."

Miss Blodget then quotes Adamski's reply to her [ITSS]:

"As I have told you, I do have witnesses to one of my journeys in a space craft. Both are scientists who hold high positions. . . . When they believe that they can release the substantiation they have, without jeopardising either the national defence or themselves, they have said that they will do so through the press. . . . *They were with me at the request of the Brothers.* . . . [Dr. Davidson's italics.]

Adamski's reply continues:

"[*Flying Saucers Have Landed*] had plenty of material for the psychologists, psychoanalysts and professional critics to work on—and they did. Yet the book has gone round the world. . . . Of the letters we received, most . . . were praising. . . . The Brothers will not fail us if we follow their guidance, any more than they failed us in *Flying Saucers Have Landed.* While we humans did very little in spreading [that book] that far, *someone else must have assisted greatly.*" [Dr. Davidson's italics.]

Adamski felt that the "Brothers" would see to it that his book *Inside the Space Ships* was well publicised, and that it would be accepted by the public despite lack of concrete evidence. It was accepted indeed; three printings in three months after publication! With this organisation behind him, Adamski had no need for concern at being unable to state the identity of the two witnesses referred to above [ITSS].

The C.I.A. Enters the Case

One may speculate as to whether the two witnesses to his "journey in a space craft" were the two scientists Maxfield and Bloom, mentioned earlier in this article. It is of extreme interest to study what happened when the identity of these two witnesses was sought through legal process. I refer below to the book *Inside Saucer Post 3-0 Blue,* by Len Stringfield, of C.R.I.F.O. (privately published, Cincinnati, 1957). A letter from a Cincinnati businessman named Thomas Eickhoff is quoted on page 42 of Stringfield's book, as follows:

"It was my opinion" [said Eickhoff] "that [Adamski] should be brought to Federal Court where he could prove by use of the testimony of his two scientists that he really had been on a space ship from another planet. . . . An attorney friend . . . [said] that in his opinion I had a case . . . [and called] in a certain federal representative to act as a go-between. . . . He suggested a letter of inquiry be sent to a certain agency in Washington. . . . The answer was so evasive that . . . my lawyer friend . . . called the representative . . . [who] asked him to please hold off . . . until he could get to Washington. . . . Within a week my attorney . . . had received the answer which also included instructions for all parties concerned to deny any connections with the statement. The statement itself . . . from Mr. A[llen] D[ulles] of a certain top agency in Washington [the Central Intelligence Agency] . . . said . . . Yes, I did have a case for Federal Court. However, by use of the injunction if necessary, he [Dulles] would prevent anyone from testifying in court *concerning this book* [*Inside the Space Ships*] because maximum security exists concerning the subject of UFOs. . . . My lawyer . . . suggested we drop the case."

The episode just quoted is important in two ways.

(1) It offers circumstantial proof that the two scientists who are Adamski's witnesses are in truth bound by security regulations, thus showing that Adamski's story about them is correct, as quoted above.

(2) It supplies a link between Adamski's books and the Central Intelligence Agency, an outfit which is more and more being brought out into the open as being connected too intimately with the "flying saucer" puzzle. (The C.I.A. was responsible for the Scientific Panel report on UFOs written in January, 1953, was involved with the setup of Project Blue Book by the Air Force, and was involved with the John Otto-Mildred Maier "code message" recorded from a WGN broadcast in November, 1954, among other things.)

A STRANGE STORY FROM BRAZIL

by JULES LEMAITRE

IN the previous issue of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW I commented upon certain conclusions to be drawn from that remarkable book *Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery*. Some readers have misunderstood my article, for they seem to have gained the impression that I had said that the saucers were hostile. On the whole I do not think so, but I do think that many of the incidents reported (and authenticated) tend to indicate that they are not necessarily friendly—which is not the same thing as being hostile. A gardener who steps back from weeding and crushes the life out of a beetle he has failed to observe cannot be dubbed hostile to the beetle. At the moment of impact he would have been unaware of its existence. When he noticed what he had done he would probably be indifferent and would return to his work without another thought. He might even never notice the remains of the insect. Also, it is not true to say, as some correspondents seem to think, that I reject Adamski and others out of hand. Here the readers seem to have confused my views with those of Aimé Michel, as expressed in his epoch-making book.

Sleeping garrison

In the September issue of *The A.P.R.O. Bulletin*, published in New Mexico, there appears a sensational account by Dr. Olavo T. Fontes of a terrifying incident in Brazil. Dr. Fontes would seem to think, with many of the readers of my former article, that there is no mid-way between hostility and amity, for he heads his article 'Friends or Foes?' I would suggest that an indifference similar to that of the gardener in my analogy might better explain what happened in the story that follows:

"On November 4, 1957, at 2 a.m., something sinister took place at the Brazilian Fortress Itaipu. This fortress belongs to the Brazilian Army and was built along the coast of Sao Paulo state, at Sao Vicente, near Santos.

"It was a moonless tropical night. Everything was quiet. The whole garrison was sleeping in peace. Two sentinels were on duty on top of the military fortifications. They were common soldiers, they did not know that saucers existed. They were performing a routine task, relaxed because there was no enemy to be feared. Then a new star suddenly burst into searing life among the others in the cloudless sky, over the Atlantic Ocean, near the horizon. The sentries watched the phenomenon. Their interest increased when they realised it was not a star, but a luminous flying object. It was coming toward the fortress. They thought at first that it was an airplane but the speed was strange—too high. . . . There was no need to alert the garrison, however. In fact, so tremendous was the object's speed that the two soldiers forgot their patrol just to observe it. It was approaching rapidly.

"Eerie orange glow"

"In just a few seconds the UFO was flying over the fortress. Then it stopped abruptly in mid-air and drifted slowly down, its strong orange glow etching each man's shadow against the illuminated ground between the heavy cannon turrets. It hovered about 120 feet to 180 feet above the highest cannon turret and then it became motionless. The sentries were frozen on the ground, their eyes wide with surprise; the tommy guns hung limply from their hands like dead things. The unknown object was a large craft about the size of a big Douglas [airplane], but round and shaped like a disk of some sort. It was encircled by an eerie orange glow. It had been silent when approaching, but now, at close range, the two sentries heard a distinct humming sound coming from it. Such a strange object hovered overhead and nothing happened for about one minute. Then came the nightmare. . . .

"The sentinels were startled, unable to think what to do about the UFO. But they felt no terror, no premonition, no hint of the danger.

Then something hot touched their faces (one of them thinks he heard a faint whining sound he could not identify at that same moment). In darkness this would have been horrifying. But the UFO was bright and they could see that nothing had changed. Then came the heat. Suddenly an intolerable wave of heat struck the two soldiers.

"One of the sentries said later that, when the heat wave engulfed him, it was like a fire burning all over his clothes. The air seemed to be filled with the UFO's humming sound. Blind panic yammered at him. He staggered, dazed, heat waves filling the air around him. It was too hot. . . . He went stumbling and lurching, his whole conscious purpose that of escaping from that invisible fire burning him alive. He fought, and gasped and beat the air before him. He was suffocating. Then he blacked out and collapsed to the ground—unconscious.

Enveloped in heat

"The other sentry got the horrible feeling that his clothes were on fire. A wave of heat suddenly enveloped him. Horror filled him and he lost his mind. He began to scream desperately, running and stumbling and crying from one side to another, like a trapped animal. He did not know what he was doing, but somehow he skidded into shelter, beneath the heavy cannons of the fortress. His cries were so loud that he awoke the whole garrison, starting an alarm all over the place.

"Inside the soldiers' living quarters everything was confusion. There was the sound of running footsteps everywhere, soldiers and officers trying to reach their battle stations, their eyes wide with shock. No one knew what could explain those horrible screams outside. Then just a few seconds later, the lights all over the fortress collapsed suddenly as well as the whole electric system that moved the turrets, heavy cannons and elevators. Even the ones supplied by the fortress' own generators. The intercommunications system was dead, too. Someone tried to switch on the emergency circuits but these were dead, too. The strangest thing, however, was the behaviour of the alarms in the electric clocks, which had been set to ring at 5.00 a.m.—they all started to ring everywhere, at 2.03 a.m.

"The fortress was dead, helpless. . . . Inside it, confusion had changed to widespread panic, soldiers and officers running blindly from one corner to another along the dark corridors. There was fear on every face—fear of the unknown—hands nervously grasping the useless weapons. Then the lights came on again and every man ran outside to fight the unexpected enemy who surely was attacking the fortress. Some officers and soldiers came in time to see an orange light climbing up vertically and then moving away through the sky at high speed. One of the sentinels was on the ground, still unconscious. The other was hiding in a dark corner, mumbling and crying, entirely out of his mind. One of the officers who came first was a military doctor and, after a brief examination, he saw that both sentries were badly burned and ordered the men to take them to the infirmary immediately. They were put under medical care at once. It became clear that one of them was a severe case of heat syncope; he was still unconscious and showing evident signs of peripheral vascular failure. Besides this, both soldiers presented first and deep second-degree burns of more than 10 per cent. of body surface—mostly on areas that had been protected by clothes. The one that could talk was in deep nervous shock and many hours passed before he was able to tell the story.

"The nightmare had lasted for three minutes. . . .

"Next day the commander of the fortress (an army colonel) issued orders forbidding the whole garrison to tell anything about the incident to anyone—not even to their relatives. Intelligence officers came and took charge, working frantically to question and silence everyone with information pertaining to the matter. Soldiers and officers were instructed not to discuss the case. The fortress was placed in a state of martial law and a top-secret report was sent to the Q. G. (at Rio or Sao Paulo). Days later, American officers from the U.S. Army Military Mission arrived at the fortress together with officers from the Brazilian Air Force, to question the sentries and other witnesses involved. Afterwards a special plane was chartered to bring the two burned sentinels to Rio. It was an Air Force military aircraft. At Rio, they were put in the Army's Central Hospital (HCE), completely isolated from the world behind a tight security curtain. Two months later they were still there. I don't know where they are now.

Name suppressed

"Three weeks after the incident, I was contacted by an officer from the Brazilian Army, a friend who knew about my interest in UFO research. He was at the Fortress of Itaipu the night of the incident. He was one of those who questioned the two sentries. He told me the whole story exactly as it was described above. His name was suppressed from this report in order to protect him. The reasons are obvious; he told me

Keyhoe versus Adamski: round two

WE had hoped to be able to declare a most exciting finish to the fight which we reported in our last issue as having broken out. Donald Keyhoe made a promising start and many people thought that Adamski must be groggy. However, he promptly replied to his accuser point by point and now it looks as though Keyhoe is down for the count. At the date of writing he has allowed Adamski's counter-charges of inaccuracy to land on his chin without reply. He may come back when he has regained his breath, but many people think he would be wise to retire. There was more behind the sudden onslaught on Adamski than appeared on the surface, and we would say that Keyhoe is the more vulnerable of the two contestants.

Here we arrive at the very centre of the saucer controversy. Onlookers may think that N.I.C.A.P.[1] and Keyhoe are actuated solely by the desire to get at the truth, one way or the other, of the most widely publicised contact story of them all. It is no secret that Keyhoe believes that credence in the whole saucer story is impeded by the Adamski claim: he obviously disbelieves in the fair Venusian visitor and his message of goodwill. Unfortunately, Adamski's is not the only claim on record, and Keyhoe is forced by his own logic to disbelieve the others as well. In fact, he is forced to ignore any sighting which comes too close for fear that the witness may say that he saw men or monsters in the contraption. For instance, we shall be very surprised if N.I.C.A.P. in their bulletin ever refers to the Papuan sighting[2]—sufficiently well attested, in all conscience—because it included three men on board the saucer. (If Keyhoe were to take the sighting seriously, half his objection to the Adamski story would disappear.)

The true searcher after the truth will therefore find no use at all for Donald Keyhoe and his organisation which, he is beginning to realise, leads only into a cul-de-sac. The question that interests the world is "Who pilots the saucers?" For pilots most of them must have, though some may be remotely controlled.

It is ironical that Donald Keyhoe, one of the pioneers of our movement, is caught up in his own orthodoxy, and is no longer able to give us any lead. He may begin to have sympathy with the Silence Group to which he so often refers: he is behaving with regard to the contact stories in just the same way as his Air Force conspirators were when they were faced with sighting reports. They tried to explain them away while Keyhoe does the same thing in a different way. Today we laugh at the orthodox who won't have the saucers at any price. Tomorrow we shall laugh at Keyhoe. N.I.C.A.P. is therefore faced with two alternatives. It must either sack Keyhoe or disband.

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1 National Investigation Committee on Aerial Phenomenon.

2 Reported at length in our November/December, 1959, issue.

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something he should not tell. As a matter of fact, this officer has asked me to forget his name and he wasn't laughing. He was too frightened.

"I was aware, however, that the information was not enough despite the fact that it had come directly from one of the witnesses. The case was too important. On the other hand, to get more information through the security ring built by Army Intelligence would be an almost hopeless task. The only way was to attempt to break the secrecy around the two soldiers under treatment in the Army's Central Hospital. As a physician, I might perhaps contact some doctors from the hospital and even examine the two patients if possible. However, all my attempts failed. The only thing I was able to determine was the fact that the two soldiers from the Fortress of Itaipu were really there under treatment for bad burns. Only that.

"The case remained in my files until two months ago, when the final proof that it was real was finally obtained. Three other officers from the Brazilian Army who had been at the fortress on the night of the UFO were fortunately localised and contacted. They told the same story. They confirmed the report transcribed above in every detail."

IS THERE A CONSPIRACY?

our readers' views

THE articles on the subject of censorship and conspiracy (see our September/October, 1959, issue) have elicited more correspondence than any other topic that has appeared in the Review. It has, of course, been quite impossible to reply to every correspondent, but we have obtained a very interesting conspectus of our readers' views. They would seem to be about evenly divided on the issue, but our American readers lean heavily in favour of a conspiracy. Other readers who agree with this opinion, quote American instances to prove their case. Those who hold that there is no conspiracy point to the very wide publicity the subject has received during the last few years all over the world. There is, however, a middle view obtainable after having read these diverse opinions.

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Let us accept the American readers' views as a start. The American Government has, we can admit for the sake of the argument, clamped down on all news of saucers. But UFOs have been seen all over the world and, with the solitary exception of Brazil, every Government has been as reticent as the U.S.A. So this argues a world conspiracy, presumably led by America. A conspiracy of this scope and nature is almost impossible to believe in and lawyers admit that charges of conspiracy involving more than two or three people are the most difficult of all to prove. If all governments have clamped down on the subject—and there is evidence, at least, that they have been reluctant to commit themselves to an opinion—they surely must have acted on a common impulse rather than in obedience to a central directive. This controversy is a world problem, not just an American one, and it is no use arguing on the basis of one country alone.

If we reject the world conspiracy theory, we must fall back on the "common impulse" explanation. When mysterious objects were first reported in the skies soon after the end of World War II, it is natural to suppose that such reports were graded top secret—in other words, as the objects weren't "our's" they must be "their's," meaning the potential enemy's. When this explanation no longer held, each Government decided, not unnaturally and quite on its own, that as it did not know the answer to the mystery it would say nothing. It must not be overlooked that governments carry a tremendous load of responsibility and dislike committing themselves until they are certain. This argues that while the governments of the world have plenty of *evidence* of the existence of saucers, they have no *proof* of what they are or where they come from. We can add, also, that this seems to be true of our readers, taken as a whole. No two opinions coincide.

The inability to view the problem globally is well illustrated in the September/October issue of our contemporary *Uranus*. After referring to the debate in Congress on the subject of saucers, details of which we printed in our last issue, it praises N.I.C.A.P. for having applied the pressure which produced the Congressional admissions. It then goes on to enquire why no similar body in this country exists to achieve a similar result.

Uranus, by the way, is published in England, so presumably it is basically putting forward an English point of view. But how on earth can an English organisation put pressure on a foreign government? To write demanding the release of information from the United States which that country would prefer to keep secret would be a piece of impertinence. Perhaps *Uranus* means that some organisation here should put pressure on the British Government. In that case, it should say so in plain language. However, if that is what it means, then it has completely overlooked the fact that events in this country have taken a very different trend from those in the United States. Britain's Air Ministry has either been more cautious or it has been luckier: it has never got itself so involved as its counterpart in the U.S.A. has. It has set up no "Projects" and its official statements, evasive as they have been, leave little ground for serious complaint.

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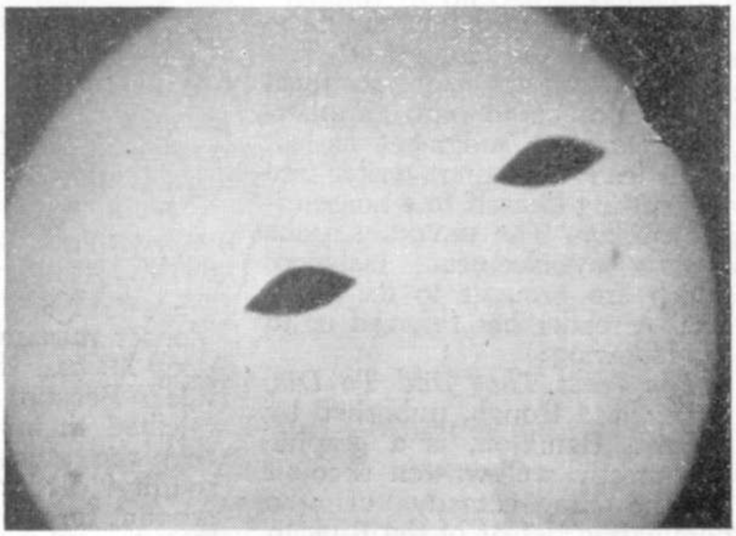
It can be freely admitted that the British Air Ministry runs an investigative section—it would be a very serious matter if it did not take notice of the appearance of strange craft in the skies—but we can reveal that the department concerned is neither large nor important; to try to put pressure on it would be a waste of time. It is doubtful whether it has more vital information than has appeared in the pages of this Review. What N.I.C.A.P. and *Uranus* would like to have, presumably, is an admission from one or other of the governments involved an admission that flying saucers exist and that they are extra-terrestrial. But why should any government admit that even if it believes it to be true? From the government's point of view where would it lead them?

UFOs across the sunface

by HARUHIRO TSUKAMOTO

The following letter, with the accompanying photographs, has been received by the Editor, from Japan. We publish it without grammatical or other correction, in order to preserve its unique ring of sincerity.



Dear Sir,

I am studying about "Climate and Cloud of Japan." I am 20 years old, I am going to Seikei University. I take a photograph of the sun, because the climate of Japan is influence by the sunspot.

I made the camera for sunspot by board. And whenever the sun appears, I take it. (See photo of "SUN CAMERA.")

I use a dry plate in taking the sunspot (ASA 1). This camera needs a dark room in set a dry plate.

In June 13th 1959 o5h33m3os (local), I took a photograph of famous U.F.O. At 33m23s, I saw one black shadow came in the sunface, and while I was prepared for catch, one more came in. I pushed the shutter button of my sun camera in an ecstasy.

I saw more one shadow (the 3rd) moved across the sunface as soon as the first shadow disappeared. I cannot found any more.

I sent this photo to Meteorological Office Central Tokyo. The answer sais "The only that I can think is cloud, but I don't know what this is. And I have never seen."

I sent this to Japan Flying Saucer Association, —representatiye in Japan—the answer sais "We recognise that this photo is not a trick photo."

I took a photograph of U.F.O. three times:

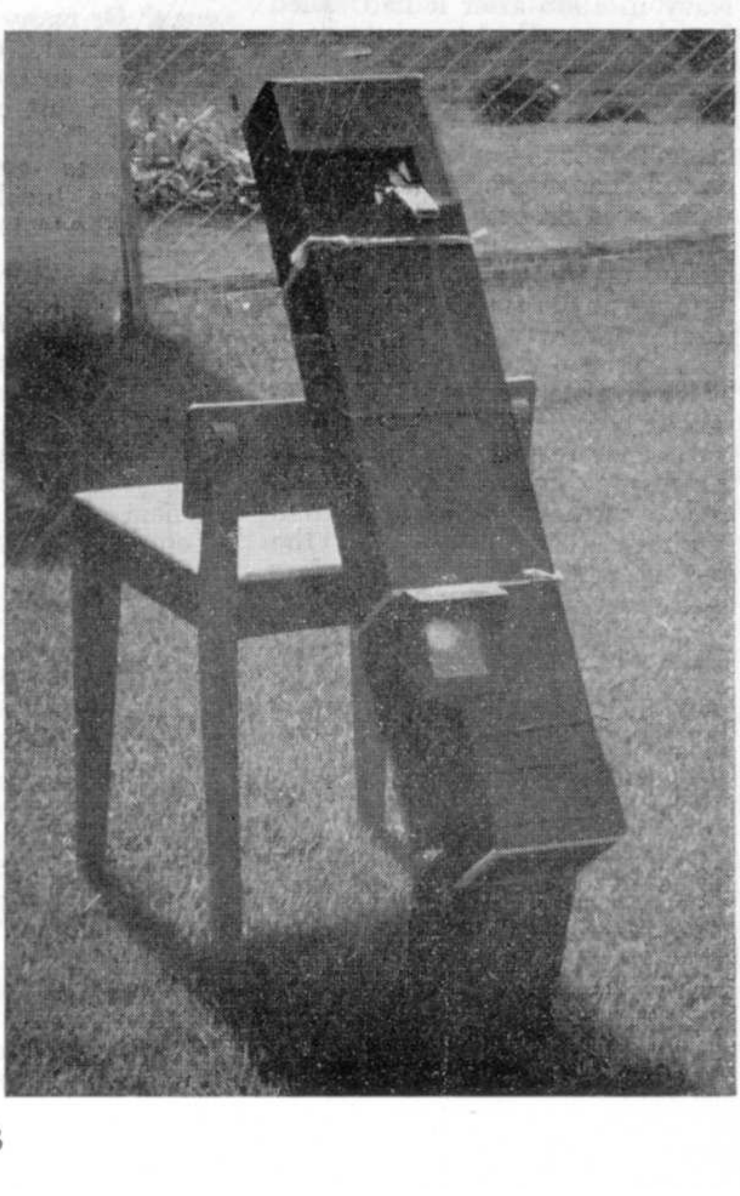
1. May 17th 1959 o5h4om (monochrome, roll film)
2. June 13th 1959 o5h33m30s (monochrome, dry plate)
3. July 27th 1959 2oh35m (colour, roll film).

I enclosed the paper that powerful in Japan (YOMIURI). It communicated on a grand scale about my 2nd photo. This is the reason of J.F.S.A.'s recognization.

Yours Truly,

2700, Kichijyoji,
Musashino-shi,
TOKYO, JAPAN.

塚本治弘
Haruhiro Tsukamoto



World round-up

of news and comment about recent sightings

MORE CONFUSION

A fascinating book could be written on the subject of the impact of saucers on the sceptical mind. It seems to warp an otherwise excellent judgment and it often leads an expert writer into committing himself to a nonsensical opinion. The FLYING SAUCER REVIEW welcomes instances which are brought to its attention. A reader has referred us to the following:

The Fleet That Had To Die, by Richard Hough, published by Hamish Hamilton, is a graphic and mostly well-written account of the tragi-comedy of the humiliating defeat of the Russian Navy in 1905 after it had sailed for seven months to seek in combat the Japanese Fleet under the command of Admiral Togo.

One clear night—there was a brilliant moon—balloons were reported. The author writes: "The signal was flashed first from the *Navarin*, and then other lookouts picked up the two silvery shapes high up in the sky moving slowly from south-west to north-east. . . . Perhaps those balloons were as intangible as today's flying saucers, for they were never traced nor seen again, but it was a measure of the tremendous fear and awe which the Japanese had inspired. . . . It was also the first occasion in naval warfare (and years before the first heavier-than-air flight in Europe) when the action of a fleet was influenced by air power. Later that night a red glow suddenly shot up on the port horizon, flickered, rose again and finally died."

The archives of the Japanese Admiralty could possibly settle the matter once and for all, but one can hazard the guess that these objects were, in all probability, what we now call saucers and had nothing to do with the Japanese. The author, in a way, allows this possibility, though goes on to claim that this was a pioneer reconnaissance. But why does he call the objects intangible? Because nobody actually touched them? Does he believe that the saucers of today lack solidity? If so, how does he account for the radar recordings? Or the Chiles-Whitted experience? Or many other of the least controversial occurrences, too numerous to mention? Or is the confusion just caused by careless writing? If so, then the saucers have once again clouded an otherwise lucid account of an historical event.

DR. JUNG AND THE SAUCERS

In a bulletin issued by the *Civilian Saucer Intelligence* of New York there is a long and well-written account of Dr. Jung's twists and turns on the subject of flying saucers. The account is much too long and involved to give in detail and there really is no need—as will be seen later — to tell the full story. Briefly, the famous psychiatrist, after years of intensive study, came to certain conclusions about the UFOs. These conclusions, by the way, had been reached much sooner by a number of less eminent people, and the doctor, to tell the truth, had been left at the post many years behind. Nevertheless, he was the most eminent man to come forward and to express a belief in the subject. His conclusions were intended, in the first place, for a limited circle, but largely because this Review publicised his opinions, they were quoted prominently in the world Press. Dr. Jung then seems to have taken fright and issued a statement which could be read as a repudiation of his original views, though leaving all sorts of loopholes in the now familiar pattern of the various American Projects which give with one hand and take away with the other.

Dr. Jung is an old man and is entitled to his peace. He is not the first man to hesitate in the face of the enemy and he will not be the last. Does it really matter? *The Civilian Saucer Intelligence* thinks it does for it devotes twenty closely argued (and as closely typed) pages to the matter. They reach the conclusion that must have been obvious all along to anyone with a touch of intelligence and a knowledge of this wicked world. Dr. Jung turned tail when he had to face ridicule. A quicker method of arriving at Dr. Jung's real views is to reflect that any man of intelligence who studies a subject for twelve years—as Dr. Jung claims to have done—cannot help but believe in it. Surely it is realised by now that the sceptics comprise only two types of person. One has never studied the subject and the other is not mentally equipped to study anything. If saucers were all nonsense, a brilliant man like Jung would never have wasted one year in such a study, let alone twelve. In any case, it is what we *know* and not what Dr. Jung or anybody else *says* that matters.

FIRST CATCH YOUR SAUCER

Dr. Olavo Fontes, who is referred to elsewhere in this issue, has a plan for catching saucers. *The UFO Critical Bulletin* quotes Dr. Fontes as wishing to trap the saucers by directing searchlights at them. There have been a number of instances which seem to indicate that the saucers take evading action when confronted

with light. One such incident is quoted. On June 29, 1957, a Dc-3 carrying passengers from Belo Horizonte to Rio de Janeiro was followed closely by a disc-shaped object. The air-line pilot decided to switch off all the lights of the plane and then turned on the powerful landing lights. The UFO then sped to escape, turned on edge and veered sharply to one side and disappeared swiftly from sight. Other and similar incidents are quoted, and Dr. Fontes thinks that if jets were to act in concert they could so direct their lights as to force one of the mysterious objects to land.

It is an ingenious theory that the propulsive power of the saucers is in some way affected by artificial light. But surely a much more plausible explanation is that our visitors like to observe without being themselves observed and the veering away from bright lights is just a part of their general shyness—by day as well as by night. Had they been bolder we should not have been confronted with such a deep mystery. In fact, it is possible that the whole key to the mystery resides in this significant fact: the world is under an intensive survey and the saucers are acting just as we propose to act when we explore our neighbours in space. We would want to see without being seen. Indeed, the saucers' behaviour in this respect is one of the most telling arguments in favour of their extra-terrestrial origin.

SCOTLAND:
More activity

In our November/December issue, we reported a number of Scottish sightings. There would seem to be a concentration over that country, for reports continue to reach this office. On October 30, the *Dundee Evening Telegraph* reports: "Four men working on top of the 15-storey-high flats at Blackhall, in Paisley, today saw a flying saucer travelling very fast towards Greenock. The men, three scaffolders and a crane driver, watched the silvery object for four minutes.

Said 24-year-old Mr. Jerry Kearns, of 2 Craigmuir Road, Paisley: 'We were right on the top of the scaffolding when James McBride, from Barrhead, shouted "Look at that queer thing!" We looked up, and saw this object. It was hard to say how high it was speeding through the air. It was shaped like a sphere. At first we thought it was a plane until we noticed there were no wings.'

The other two men who saw it were crane-driver John Coleman, from Coatbridge, and George Harkins from Paisley. Mr. Kearns said it was travelling in an arc when they saw it. The time was 8 a.m. The men were 130 feet above the ground when they spotted the object, which Mr. Kearns said was about six feet in height and four feet across."

ENGLAND:
Mystery in the Norfolk sky

The Eastern Evening News, Norwich, in its November 2 issue reported: "Mr. J. M. Love, aged 22, of 73 Gordon Avenue, said he was with two friends, Mr. T. Bradshaw and Miss Jean Richards, of Norwich, in Gordon Avenue, when they saw a vivid blue streak in the sky, from the direction of the Plough towards the North Star. It lasted about five seconds.

"It seemed as if it hit something and the whole streamer seemed to take on a round shape—like a doughnut with a hole in the middle. This started to move slowly in the sky in varying directions. Then it slowly broke up. The whole thing lasted about 11 minutes from about 11.40 p.m."

Corroborative evidence of this sighting came also from a Mr. Ridley Larwood, of Herne Hill Farm, near Dereham.

CANADA:
Girl terrified

The *Vancouver Sun*, October 5, carried the following report: "DUNCAN—A 14-year-old girl riding a horse in a field near here was terrified when a mysterious object hovered over her head. Gaynor Wilson, of Glenora, said the object was so bright it lit the ground around her. She rushed home and her father was attracted by her frantic cries.

He rushed outside and also saw the object which he described as being orange in colour. A high-pitched hum from the object was described as being painful to the ears. Wilson said he saw two of the strange objects. 'I'm not going to say they were flying saucers but it is something I can't explain and nobody seems to be able to explain it to me,' Wilson said."

As nobody seems to be brave enough to call the objects flying saucers, the Editor now says that this is what they were. What's in a name, anyway?

AUSTRALIA:
Melbourne saucer scare

The *Launceston Examiner*, Tasmania, August 21, reports: "A Boeing 707 jet on a night flight from Avalon airport last night caused Melbourne's biggest flying saucer scare for years when people choked the switchboards of newspapers, radio stations and police stations with reports of sightings."

ENGLAND:
Gainsborough sees saucer

The Retford, Worksop and Gainsborough News, October 30, ran a feature on the mysterious object seen on the night of Monday, October 19. R.A.F. stations in the district could offer no explanation. Radar equipment did not track the object as it flew across the outskirts of Gainsborough in a north-to-south direction from Scunthorpe to Lincoln. It appeared that the object turned up again later in the week in practically the same position as on the first occasion.

The interesting feature about this sighting is the space which the newspaper devoted to the witnesses' reports—it has allowed more than a dozen readers to describe in detail their experiences. The times of the sightings vary between 2.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. Some witnesses heard a humming noise: others described its colour, varying from orange to

yellow. Several described the lights which the object carried.

It is significant that a local paper is willing to devote considerable space to a discussion of the object, which is treated with serious attention. National papers, please copy.

HOLLAND:

Mystery holes in meadows

The London *Sunday Express* of October 18 reported that the peace of the sleeping village of Wormer (population 6,700), near Amsterdam, was shattered at 3 a.m. on September 17. Some villagers said they heard a deafening whistling noise and others reported a bright red light in the sky. Next morning a farmer found a star-shaped hole about 17 inches across in his meadow. The bewildered inhabitants recalled that four days earlier the Russian Lunik had hit the moon.

Hundreds of officials (it is not said from what office) and experts in unspecified subjects arrived to investigate. Bomb disposal men from the Dutch Army built a concrete wall around the hole to stop it from collapsing. Then they put a long metal pipe down the hole to see how deep it was. The pipe went down and down. More lengths of piping were fixed—and still the pipe went down. It reached 100 ft. (another report said 200 ft.) and still did not reach the bottom. The experts reported: "Whatever caused the hole has worked its way down too far for us to find it." Apparently these people were experts in holes up to 100 ft. but had never graduated deeper in their studies.

The investigation was about to be abandoned when another farmer arrived on the scene and confused the issue by stating that he, too, had noticed a similar hole in his meadow the previous July and had filled it in to prevent his cattle falling down it. As far as we can tell, this sensible man then disappears from the story.

The Dutch Government then seized both fields and declared them out of bounds. They were surrounded by barbed wire and the last we have heard is that they are still heavily guarded by police and troops. The mystery has been handed over to the military and it is safe to assume that nothing more will be heard. This leaves the affair open to the most fascinating speculations.

Two theories

Two explanations have been offered, possibly by the experts or by the officials, or by both. One is that the whole thing was a practical joke. The jape must include the bright red light in the sky and the deafening whistling noise. The jester, if he existed, must have been very practical, not only with his sky-lighting and whistling but also with his excavating. Apparently he left neither tracks nor loose earth and no sound of a road drill was heard, though this might have been drowned by some vigorous whistling while the joker was at work. The other explanation was that everything might have been caused by a part of the Lunik having come adrift and fallen back to earth. This would not have accounted, however, for the other hole which appeared in July.

Once the military arrived on the scene they imposed a complete black-out. We can only imagine what happened then. The brass-hats arrive, prepared, as usual, for any eventuality except the one immediately confronting them. With their customary reckless courage, they order a private to be lowered down the hole with a mine detector. Having detected nothing they rescue the soldier and in the deepest ignorance they decide on their next course of action. Unfortunately, we do not know what that was. Complete secrecy surrounds the mystery and will probably do so until the end of time or until we know more about the flying saucers, their pilots and their purpose.

Blinkers provided

Readers of this REVIEW must often have been asked the question "Why is it that, if the other planets are inhabited by intelligent creatures who have mastered the art of space-flight, do they not try to get in touch with us?" It is not an easy question to answer, but the mystery at Wormer may shed some light on the problem. For reasons which it is difficult to fathom, the very person who asks the question just quoted is often the very first to dismiss or to ignore such mysteries as these two holes in the Dutch meadows. They would seem, from the evidence, to have been caused by some projectile from above; could somebody have been hitting back at us with Lunar hardware? If every time someone from outer space does try to send us a gentle reminder we cover the gesture up with a military censorship, the attempt at communication is not going to get very far.

Even if the military gentlemen are not at hand, we fall back on the experts and officials who, it should be noticed, are always anonymous so it is impossible to challenge their qualifications. But the man who asks the question about the visitors from space will swallow anything in the way of a mundane explanation, provided it is hinted that the theories offered have been formulated by "officials" or "experts." The very evidence which is sought is rejected out of hand. The man-in-the-street wears the blinkers provided for him by those to whom the plurality of worlds is a terrifyng idea.

MOSCOW:

Men from other planets

On September 29, Moscow Radio said that some of an estimated 150,000 inhabited planetary systems in our galaxy may be peopled by beings at a higher stage of development than Man.

Some of these beings may even have begun making space flights and Man should have meetings with them to co-ordinate efforts to conquer outer space. This radio talk was based on predictions by Soviet astronomer Feliks Segal.

The broadcast continued to say that problems of conquering other planets would be much the same as with the Moon— and plans were already being drafted

to make the Moon inhabitable, "perhaps in no more than some decades."

The Moon was possibly rich in ores such as uranium, and this could be used to power nuclear stations producing air and eventually an artificial atmosphere. The Soviet Union, the radio added, already had the means to send rockets to Mars and Venus.

The significance of the above report lies in the fact that the Soviet Union, alone among the larger powers, is prepared to consider the likelihood that intelligent life exists elsewhere than upon the earth. In our last issue we advised readers that they should look to Russia for first confirmation of their beliefs. It is a tragedy that the western powers should lag not only in the actual race to the stars but also in the intellectual approach to the problems that await us in outer space.

THE WAR OF THE WORLDS

The Russian advance into space has, we have always maintained, made nonsense of most conventional thought. Many military leaders in the West speak as though we were still in the days of the cross-bow. All the recent talk about Kruschev's disarmament proposals missed sight of the significant fact that the race to the Moon was the dominating factor in the undeclared war that has been raging ever since the defeat of Germany and Japan.

At long last, Western defence experts have woken up, for they have suddenly realised that Russia could easily evade any ban on the testing of nuclear weapons by exploding an H-bomb in secret behind the moon. Chapman Pincher of the *Daily Express,* November 18, lists the three immediate political consequences of this long-delayed awakening:

"1. It has raised a gigantic technical complication for the East-West conference in Geneva on detecting nuclear tests.

2. It threatens to raise the cost of setting up a reliable detection system to a prohibitive figure. The official estimate for setting up a network of 160 land-based control posts, plus ten ships to monitor underground and surface explosions, was £250 million.

3. It will provide a further excuse for delay by those politicians and defence scientists who do not want a test-ban until they have completed their experiments with warheads for anti-missile missiles."

No wonder Kruschev can afford to offer peace on Earth.

CANADA: Hunters followed

Four hunters described how, on Sunday, October 25, 1959, a glowing, oval-shaped light hovered over their car for thirty miles as they drove along the trans-Canada highway west of Fort William.

The hunters—Douglas Robinson, Victor Arnone, Ray Disguiseppe and John Defilppo, all of Port Arthur—said they were driving back to the Lakehead after a weekend of hunting deer and partridge when they noticed a white light about forty feet above and ahead of the car. "It was oval-shaped and kept spinning above us," said Mr. Robinson. "We stopped, but we didn't roll down the window to hear if it was making any noise." He said the light stopped when the car stopped and moved again when they drove on. It was sometimes ahead of the car and sometimes behind. Finally, it veered away and disappeared.

SAUCERS ON COLOUR MOVIES

What amounts to conclusive proof that saucers exist comes from our correspondent Ray Stanford, of Corpus Christi, Texas, who caught one of these objects in flight on his 16-mm. movie camera with a 75-mm. telephoto lens on July 28, 1959. In addition, the same object was similarly recorded by another movie camera. Mr. Stanford's description reads as follows: "At 2.10 p.m. the first of four huge spacecraft appeared a few degrees south from east at about 40° above the horizon. It did not display its true shape, for it was surrounded by a dense sphere of glowing white substance resembling a Christmas tree 'angel's hair.' Perhaps as long as a minute later a second one appeared. . . . When initially viewed, it was turned where we all could clearly observe its full length directly from the side. Its surface was not metallic. . . . It looked like a very fine piece of blue china-ware with a light source behind it. The surface appeared opaque, yet a slight glow of the blue light radiated wonderfully from its entire length."

Mr. Stanford goes on to describe how a jet appeared on the scene and began to dive directly at the object. The movie record shows this manœuvre, and on comparing the size of the spaceship with the jet, the former must have been between 400 and 500 feet in length. In addition to the movie record, there were a number of witnesses who are prepared to vouch for the accuracy of this sighting. Later, Mr. Stanford was grilled for about an hour by Naval security officers.

Mr. Stanford has submitted to us both colour and black-and-white stills from his film. Unfortunately, they would not reproduce well in the REVIEW and they would obviously fail to do justice to the film which, it is hoped, may one day be generally released.

JAPAN: Flying match box

A "flying match box" and not a "flying saucer" recently caught the attention of people in Sapporo, Hokkaido, and it still remains unidentified.

One of the witnesses, Toichi Matsumoto said that the white object, the size of a match box, was flying from east to west. It had no propeller but something like a window. Matsumoto and other witnesses agreed that it was not an airplane, and, much puzzled, they reported it to the Sapporo Meteorological Observatory. An observatory official said that the object could not have been a balloon used for weather

observation, because no such balloon was in the air at the time the witnesses reported the incident. The sighting was fully reported in the Tokyo *Japan Times* on August 27, 1959.

It must be conceded that the Japanese version of our old friend the spokesman from the Meteorological Office seems to be more intellectually honest than his Western counterpart.

ENGLAND:
Saucers out of favour

The clamp down on news in the national Press seems to have depressed the sales of books about flying saucers and kindred subjects. The City Librarian of Leicester reported on November 14, 1959, that the public clamour for books about the subject has cooled.

Mystery noise . . .

Scientists, telephone engineers and experts from the electricity board—there's an impressive collection of investigators for you. One would have thought that between them they could have discovered the origin of a simple thing like a noise, but they were baffled. The London *Evening News* of November 25, 1959, described the sound as "out-of-this-world" and that is perhaps the reason why the "experts," for once in a while, were unable to offer any explanation.

The noise was heard in Kent over a wide area. "Its intensity," said Mr. Edward Hyams, of Molash, near Canterbury, "was varied as far as the ear was concerned by weather conditions. It was loudest and most audible in still, clear weather and at night. Not everyone could hear it. In fact, probably a minority of people, because the sound was on the verge of being sub-tonic." Mr. Hyams added that every possible source had been investigated without result. He thought it possible that some sort of industrial or scientific activity was afoot which was capable of causing the nuisance, "if only we could discover what it is."

. . . baffles the experts

Every kind of technical aid has been invoked to try to find the origin of the noise, and even more "experts," this time from the National Physical Laboratory, were called in. What these experts were expert in wasn't disclosed, but we take it that they were very expert indeed in something or the other, but apparently in the other, for they, too, had to go back to their laboratory with the mystery unsolved.

The noise has also been heard at Herne Bay and Faversham. At the moment of going to press we do not know if the noise, and the experts, are still going on. Mr. Hyams, by the way, would like to hear from people who have also heard the mysterious sounds.

We can claim to be expert in mysterious noises and we know, when we hear them, that we don't know where they are coming from. The works of Charles Fort have plenty of references to the phenomenon. A few years ago, in the neighbourhood of Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, a similar noise was heard from a never-to-be-traced source. In the winter of 1957-58 yet another noise was heard at Church Crookham, Hampshire. The source was attributed to research work at nearby Farnborough. At Farnborough, however, no noise was audible and no research work causing noise was at the time being undertaken. Even though the source couldn't be discovered, the noise continued. On a fine day in January it suddenly stopped.

U.S.A.:
Ball of light causes scare

A mysterious ball of blue light appeared in the sky of Statesville, North Carolina before dawn on November 3, 1959, and frightened all who saw it. A motorist, Mr. Robert L. James, of Taylorville, N.C., said the the glowing object chased his car for several miles. "I stopped six times and it stopped six times," Mr. James reported, "and I don't mind telling you I was scared to death." Police said a check of other police departments and the highway patrol showed that a number of persons saw a similarly described object in the vicinity of Hickory and Salisbury, N.C., within a fifty-mile radius of Statesville. (This report is taken from *New York Mirror*, November 4, 1959.)

Readers are referred to the Canadian incident, reported above, where a car was similarly followed for a distance of thirty miles.

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In the event of non-delivery, please notify us as soon as possible after publication date and the matter will be given our immediate attention.

Scientists, contactees and equilibrium

Specially written for the

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

by TREVOR JAMES

author of

'They Live in the Sky'

JUST as it is quite unscientific to reject all contact stories as frauds, hoaxes or hallucinations, so is it dangerously naïve to regard all contact stories as being true. A middle ground must be found, from which a proper perspective may be gained not alone on contact stories, but on the whole field of ufology.

Why must we consider the rejection of all contact stories as unscientific? There are several reasons.

First, the philosophical foundation of existing scientific method forbids penetration of the ethical or intuitive side of man. The Kantian rules of investigation still apply, even though the UFO, amongst other latter-day phenomena, have long since called for the modification of these rules.

Compulsion of rules

It is because so many of the contact stories involve substantial subjective elements that the so-called objective scientist is compelled by the rules he follows to reject them. The presence of a subjective element, or elements, in a contact story does not invalidate it. It requires that it be approached in a different light, utilising the intuitive sciences. Furthermore, the subjective experience has to exist for the objective scientist even to be able to reject it.

Secondly, and as pointed out in other writings of mine, the observed phenomena connected with the UFO indicate quite clearly that it is in the invisible realms that some of the answers are bound to lie. The mind being part of the invisible or metaphysical nature of man, we are forced by a balanced consideration of what has been observed to conclude that objects coming from and returning to the invisible realms may well have access to the mind of man.

When we add to this fact the open, constant and energetic urge for contact on the part of the contactees, which originates in the *minds* of these men and women, we find that we have a solid case for contact on the mental level.

Just as the brain is not mind, so is it not necessary to have a physical craft to contact that part of man that functions *through* his brain, but which exists independently of it.

When we add to these considerations some of the findings of James Associates* connected with infra-red photography, indicating life forms and constructs in a realm adjacent to but invisible to our own, we begin to attain to a *fully* scientific picture of contact stories. To elaborate this a little, we have exposed infra-red motion-picture film in the direction of radiated fields perceived by *etheric sight* in the manner described in my book *They Live In The Sky*. The developed film, exposed, mark, to invisible light only, reveals that objects radiating the fields came from and returned to a realm BEYOND THE INFRA-RED. Here, indeed, is food for the already harassed scientific thinker. Objects which attained tangibility only in the infra-red, never became optically visible, and which disappeared to a realm " even more invisible " than the infra-red.

Scientists fear ridicule

Thirdly, we may consider the solely objective scientific rejection of contact stories to be largely based on the low opinion of the contactees held by the scientists. Seldom are the contactees men of learning, able to meet the scientist on his own ground. The discursive logic of the scientist enjoins him to conclude, " Why the deuce would any space people contact ignorant persons like the majority of them are?" What he does not realise is that contact is not alone being made today with uneducated people. Scientists are " getting the word " from highly-advance invisible beings, but such men hold their tongues

*Trevor James, James O. Wood and Associates.

for fear of ridicule, social ostracism, and of being hurled into mental institutions.

In the intelligent layman orbiting on the fringe of ufology, a condition of scepticism is induced by the conflicting stories of the contactees. To an intelligent man, it could not be otherwise.

Where, then, do we find the middle ground, from which we can establish our perspective?

The answer is to be found in the spiritually scientific approach, that approach which properly employs knowledge of man's own intuitive nature, knowledge which in many aspects goes back as far as human history itself, remaining essentially unmodified in all that time because of its sheer truthfulness.

One of the cornerstones of this method of investigation is the removal of the restrictions of the onlooker consciousness, the cardinal source of the illusions inherent in the objective methods of scientific investigation. The first step in removing these restrictions is the realisation and acceptance of the fact that man is a participant in, and a product of, the whole life of the physical universe. He is *not* an onlooker.

Then the application of this is taken further, as in dealing with such seemingly subjective things as contact stories, the scientist *participates*. He finds out for himself.

Dogged diehards may well chafe at the suggestion of participation by the whole man in any such investigation, on the grounds that all he will have when he is through is more subjective experience than he can shake a stick at and no objective evidence. This is incorrect.

A very real realm

The scientist who participates in this type of investigation and who prepares himself for it adequately does not find himself in possession of a plethora of uncommunicable knowledge. He will be able to discuss his findings with other scientists who have participated, and their findings will be the same. This is one of the paramount features of proper occult investigation. Everyone finds the same things to be true.

Interestingly enough, in the fringe areas between intuitive and discursive investigation, a certain amount of objectification of the intuitive findings is possible. Certainly enough to indicate that the realm of the invisible is vey real, and very busy and very, very intriguing.

I refer here to what may now be recorded of the invisible with materials sensitive to the invisible and produced solely by the magnificent efforts of discursive science. At the present time, high-speed infra-red film can provide us with indications of what lies beyond the narrow window of the human eye, and properly used it provides today concrete and irrefutable proof of the human etheric body. This body, a double of the physical, may be objectified today, on high-speed infra-red motion-picture film, with all the profound implications for humanity thereby involved.

What might be done with materials of a sensitivity suitable for further penetration of the invisible staggers the imagination. But it is the intuitive sciences, which show the scientist what it is he must investigate and if possible objectify, that provide the means of access to these realms. We are abundantly equipped to study the manifested world, the world of effects, under the all-embracing question of "What is it?" We need to balance this type of investigation with intuitive activity, investigation based on the question "How does it arise?"

Bi-polar approach needed

Relating these broad indications to the narrower field of saucer study, and to the still narrower field of contact stories is not as difficult as it seems. Just as we need a bi-polar scientific tool adequately to serve the march of mankind's knowledge, so do we need a bi-polar approach to contact stories. Let us illustrate here how polarity raises its inevitable head into contact stories.

Without raising the question at this point of the particular level or plane on which the contacts took place, we see that we already have a polar division between entities who are human, or who *appear* human or who are purportedly human, and those who are non-human. Adamski's claimed contacts with human entities of advanced type is an example of the former, the hairy dwarfs of Colombia representing the latter.

There are entities and craft which are aggressive by nature, design and activity. This facet is abundantly dealt with in my book *They Live In The Sky*. The polar manifestation of entities and craft is non-aggressive or friendly.

Turning now to the other aspects of polarity involved we find craft which are of our order of matter, optically perceived by hundreds of people. We also have craft which are not of our order of matter, the etheric vehicles and constructs which we have recorded dozens of times on infra-red film as *transparent* forms in the emulsion of the film.

Amongst the contactees, there are those who do not know the difference between a contact on a superphysical level and one on the physical plane. There are also those who do. In the cases of those

who do not know the difference, seldom if ever do the entities they contact seek to advise them. In the case of those who do know the difference, a far more coherent type of information is offered.

Amongst the entities manifesting here or who can communicate with us from other planes are those who are of the anti-Christ, and avowedly so. I speak here from personal experience, having involved myself in intuitive investigation through telepathy. There are also those who represent the Christ forces, and who serve the Christ Spirit.

It is significant that the entities who are of the anti-Christ, those who never seek to enlighten their contacts as to the particular plane on which contact is occurring, seem quite intent on obscuring from their contacts the fact that man is a spirit.

The entities who serve the Christ, polar opposites of the anti-Christ forces, seek on the other hand to make their contacts aware of the fact that they are embodied spirits, and thereby to launch them on the pathway to their own emancipation. The Christ forces seek to emancipate, the anti-Christ to enslave.

The eternal struggle

When we now review the contact stories with this in mind, we begin to see the eternal struggle between light and darkness taking place in the UFO phenomenon.

Entities who insist adamantly and constantly, through their contacts, that they are physical beings from other planets, that their intentions are purely scientific, that we ought to stop exploding atom bombs, are likely to be servants of darkness. It is a certainty, that entities who serve the Powers of Darkness will not come and present themselves *as they are*. If we had more "come-as-you-are" parties for spacemen, we would have far less delusion, far less misunderstanding, and elimination of the naïve viewpoint that all who come in spaceships are angels.

From considerations such as these, we are able to develop a careful discrimination regarding contacts and contactees. Perhaps there is some contradiction to be found in my position, as one who had and then discontinued telepathic contact with invisible beings, in questioning the experiences of others. It may seem so but it is not the case.

I do not question the fact that persons have had contact with saucer entities. On the contrary, all the evidence of reason and logic rests on the side of these beings having the ability to contact humans. Furthermore, my own experiments verified that such contact is possible.

It is because the considerations of polarity ensure that there will be two sides to the question, and evidence bears this out, that contact stories must be reviewed not so much in the light of their possibility or validity, but in the light of *WHO* IN THE INVISIBLE CONTACTED THESE PEOPLE. Were they in the hands of Light beings, or the Powers of Darkness? This is the only way to evaluate these contact stories, rendered necessary by the fact that those who are of the Left, or Darkness, come as Angels of Light. It is for this reason that in *They Live In The Sky* readers were warned not to trust appearances in connection with other world astronauts.

There is always the allegation made, when all reason fails, "James lost contact, and is jealous of those of us who maintain it." What is the answer to this then? It is that James did not "lose" contact, he *shut it off*. It was an act of will on my part, performed with excellent reasons, all of them connected with the outline of the potentials of intuitive science given in this article.

For awakened minds

It is possible for technical information to be obtained from spacemen, even as the suggestion to use infra-red film came from the etheric beings with whom we had dealings. However, once the mind is awakened to the glittering potential of knowledge that lies waiting for a man willing to *retrain* his powers of observation and thought, the mere dabbling with telepathic contacts becomes quite secondary.

Furthermore, the danger is very great that such contact will upset one's own independent evaluation of the realms of spiritual science. One step firmly in the right direction is greatly to be preferred over a blundering rush into realms wherein one is not orientated. It is precisely this situation that presents us with a lunatic.

An unwitting service

It is upon this very matter of orientation, and the maintenance of equilibrium that many contactees have gone adrift. It is evident in many cases of which I have knowledge. The "spacemen," so called, often cause well-meaning but psychically-disturbed people to leave their homes, move to another city, set up organisations with no coherent financial basis and generally seek to sever them from all their earthly anchorage. It is when these people have cut the ties that bind them, and which orientate them in their earth life, that the "spacemen" finally begin to emerge as coteries of unethical invisibles, exerting a psychic despotism over innocent and well-meaning people.

Beware the lunatic fringe!

by GAVIN GIBBONS

In our November/December issue, we printed an article by Trevor James putting forward the psychic point of view. Because the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW *welcomes controversy as a method of arriving at truth, it prints Gavin Gibbons's rejoinder in the same spirit. Readers are referred to Mail Bag, where the issue is also joined.*—Editor.

THE mystery of the flying saucers is now twelve years old, and no final solution to the problem has been reached. Theory after theory has been put forward about their origin and their reasons for visiting our skies. Most of these theories are balanced, and give solutions based on the evidence available. The only possible approach to the problem of flying saucers is the scientific one, they appear in our skies as objects which break most known scientific laws, their silence and sudden accelerations and decelerations are evidence of this. It is evident from their behaviour that those who pilot them are far in advance of us technically and many people think that they have discovered how to put the force of gravitation to their own use by being able to reverse it or neutralise it at will.

Dangerous extremists

All these are scientific questions, as are the bigger ones mentioned, and the whole subject should be approached in a critical and rational way. All emotion should be rigorously excluded from flying saucer research.

Unfortunately, since the drop in the number of sightings in Great Britain and the almost complete disappearance of reports of sightings in the national Press, the more moderate elements in the flying saucer movement have tended to become overwhelmed with the vociferous extremists of the lunatic fringe. These people are dangerous as they confuse the issue by bringing irrelevant subjects into the problem of flying saucers. None of them is balanced, and none of them can approach the subject impartially; they ignore any fact that does not fit into their own warped theories. Few of these people have had any education. The following three remarks, made to me by sincere people who call themselves saucer enthusiasts, are typical of the lunatic fringe:

"I am not interested in whether he believes in Saucers, but whether or not he is a Christian."

Such contact stories as these remain in obscurity, because they tend to upset the free-wheeling applecart of other contactees who seem to be doing all right, making hay from the ignorance of men and women and earning for themselves an undue fame and adulation.

The scientist in the regular objective sense has performed an unwitting service to humanity in protecting people from contact stories that are not seen in the right light. Unaware for the most part of the things I have developed in this article, the scientist has, nevertheless, through his discursive viewpoints, prevented a serious incursion of spurious psychic experience on the scientific field.

The scientist who has behind him a solid education in the physical sciences certainly has to overcome many illusions, and to supplement his training with proper use and development of the intuitive. However, a purely discursive scientific training is better than none at all, and provides one pole of the necessary two.

Contact stories do not need to be impugned on the basis of the intellectual levels of the participants. They need to be properly evaluated by scientific skills that are based with equal footing in the discursive and in the intuitive. Then we shall have a *fully* scientific viewpoint on such things, we will know who is who and what is what, and not be dependent upon spirit beings of questionable integrity for our knowledge of the truth.

"You know not the day nor the hour that the Son of Man comes."

"The saucers made a pattern in the sky of great mystic significance, which our spiritualist group felt ought to mean. . . ."

The lunatic fringe can be divided into two main groups, the religious and the spiritualist. In both groups emotion plays an important part, hindering rational and critical thought.

The religious lunatic fringe is dangerous because (unlike the average Welshman) the average Englishman is acutely embarrassed at any mention of religion. (I write this though I am a communicant member of the Church of England myself.) His relationship with his God is something intensely personal which he is rarely prepared to discuss with even his closest friends. If he has no religion he is equally unwilling to admit it. So the man who goes up to him, saying, "The time is short, be saved while there is yet the opportunity" will meet with concealed, if not open, hostility. When the man goes on to mention saucers, is it surprising that the person spoken to is repelled from the subject for life?

Invention of the Devil

There is a strong lunatic fringe group who think that saucers belong to the devil and that they portend the near end of the world. We can call them the "Armageddon-Round-The-Corner Brigade." They quote yards from the Bible to show that saucers are "The Great Deception" which is coming just before the end of the world. They do not realise that the idea that the world was about to end was held by religious groups among the ancient Egyptians and Persians and has been found through the ages down to our present Jehovah's Witnesses. Nor do they understand that the battle of Amageddon has already been fought—on September 19, 1918, at the place now known as Megiddo, when Allenby finally drove the Turks out of Palestine in the First World War.

Another variant of religious Saucerer takes as his Gospel Trevor James' book *They Live In The Sky*, which says that some flying saucers are good while others are evil, but that they are not inhabited by human or human-like beings, but are all spirits, both craft and those inside. That this is nonsense is proved by the many instances of marks on the ground, ash, or metal, being left by flying saucers, things spirits would be quite unable to do. Some of these people claim to have had revelations which cannot be told, or which are too horrible to be given to others. Yet they base their theories on such revelations, and because they are not allowed to repeat them, take on a "holier-than-thou" attitude to other mortals, not a way to attract people to the saucer movement.

Spiritualist mumbo-jumbo

The spiritualist lunatic fringe is dangerous as it repels the ordinary man who detests its mumbo-jumbo. Some spiritualists agree with the Trevor James group that saucers are spirits or piloted spirits. The logical mind is exasperated by remarks like "it ought to mean," "it might mean," or "we'd like it to mean." I feel that the stricture of the Church on spiritualism is wise; it is something of many dimensions, the human mind is limited to three—so is it surprising that occasionally a spiritualist finds himself in a mental home? Even more dangerous are attempts to communicate with those who pilot the space craft by methods such as automatic writing. I have tried this myself and soon gave it up when the so-called "space" men began to debunk Christ and the Bible and urge me to read books where this was done. I am quite convinced that spirits exist and that the entity who was making contact with me was evil.

I have since found out that several other people who tried these methods were given exactly the same, or very similar, teaching. In order to overthrow Christianity the evil spirits are cashing-in on the flying saucer movement just as several well-known human figures are doing the same thing—if for somewhat different motives! The only man who, I think, has succeeded in making contact like this with genuine space people is Mr. Philip Rodgers, of Grindelford, near Sheffield. The reader can dismiss most other stories, including the absurd "Space" baby lunacy, as irrelevant to saucer research.

Misplaced zeal

It may be objected that every man has a right to his own opinion of the solution of the flying saucer problem. Of course he has, but it is important to recognise the weaknesses in the emotionally-impregnated theories of the uneducated lunatic fringe. By their misplaced zeal, these people do more than anything else to drive the ordinary rational thinking man out of the flying saucer movement. That is why the reader should beware of the lunatic fringe.

From an astronomer's notebook

ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES

by W. SCHROEDER
author of "Practical Astronomy" and "First Stop: the Moon"

THE year 1957 saw the coming of a hitherto unknown kind of celestial bodies, which presented the astronomers with entirely new problems. They are, of course, the artificial satellites.

First of these was Sputnik I, which was launched on October 4, 1957. This was a spherical body, barely two feet in diameter, which had four metal rods, about nine feet long, fitted to the outside. These formed a cross with the actual satellite at the centre, and they served as aerials for the transmitters which sent out the information gathered by the various recording instruments. The weight of the satellite was 184 pounds.

Half-way to the Sun

After separating itself from the last stage of its carrier rocket, Sputnik I stayed in orbit for 92 days. Its original orbit was an elliptic one, the height of the perigee above the earth's surface was 105 miles, and the height of the apogee 615 miles. The satellite travelled along this orbit with a speed of about 17,000 miles per hour, and thus revolved around the earth once every 95 minutes.

The same applies, approximately, to the last stage of the carrier rocket. But because of its shape it was slowed down rather more quickly than the satellite itself, and the drag caused by the extremely rarefied atmosphere at that altitude finally made it fall down, somewhere over Alaska, on December 1, 1957.

Sputnik I did not disintegrate until January 4, 1958. By this time it had completed 1,367 circuits which equals about 43 million miles—nearly half the distance from the earth to the sun.

Sputnik II went into orbit on November 3, 1957. This was actually the last stage of the carrier rocket itself, and contained, apart from the instruments, the dog Laika. The weight of this satellite was half a ton, and the rocket used to launch it had a starting weight of about 500 tons. The orbit of Sputnik II was between 150 and 900 miles above the earth, and this second of the artificial satellites burnt out in the earth's atmosphere in April, 1958.

Fig. 1. A satellite circles the Earth. Its orbit remains fixed in relation to surrounding space, but the Earth rotates, so that the satellite appears over different parts of the Earth with every rotation.

The next object to circle the earth was the

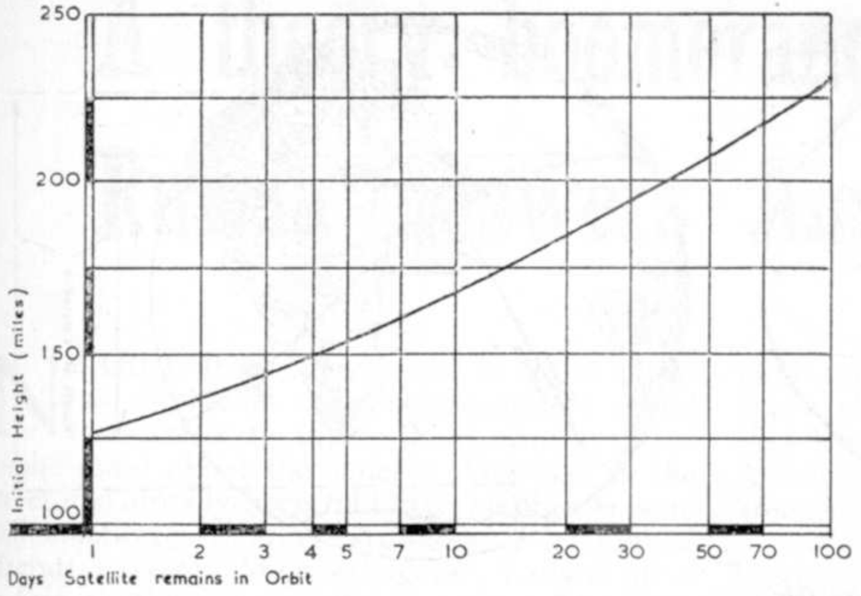

Fig. 2. Even the faint traces of atmosphere at high altitudes are sufficient to slow down a satellite. This graph shows the average life span of a satellite at various heights assuming a circular orbit.

American "Explorer," launched on January 31, 1958. This is a fairly small, tube-shape satellite, 80 inches long, and weighing but 31 pounds. Its orbit takes it as far as 1,700 miles above the earth's surface, while the perigee distance was originally 230 miles. Because of this comparatively high altitude, it is expected to stay in orbit for at least 2½ years, but possibly for as long as 10 years.

Ever since these artificial satellites appeared in the sky—and some of them have been brighter even than the brightest stars—I have been asked if it was possible to give the dates and times when they can be observed. Unfortunately this is not possible, for various reasons.

One of these is, that such notes must of necessity be out of date by the time they appear in print, as a satellite may fall back to earth quicker than anticipated, and new ones may be launched in the meantime. With such new satellites it is impossible to give details of their orbits before they are launched, as there are too many factors which may have an influence on the shape and position of the orbit.

Another reason is the continuous alteration of a satellite's orbit by the braking effect of the atmosphere. Every time a satellite approaches its perigee, it experiences a certain amount of drag, and this is not constant for a given altitude, but depends on atmospheric conditions. Even the shape of the satellite itself, if it is not spherical, has an influence on this drag. The result of this is, in the first place, a reduction in the maximum (apogee) distance and a shortening of the interval of time required for each revolution.

We can see from this that it is quite impossible to make "predictions" for the observations of artificial satellites. Even the astronomers and mathematicians can do no more than give "estimated times of appearance."

Apart from all this, it is rather difficult to say anything about the possibilities of observing satellites. If we are told the position of the moon, either with reference to the surrounding stars, or by celestial co-ordinates, then this is the position of the moon, as seen from any point on the earth's surface, apart from very small differences which are of no consequence to the visual observer. As the moon is at a distance of 239,000 miles, it makes no difference whether I look at it from London or from Edinburgh. The general direction in which I find the moon is the same, and when I see the moon in the constellation Gemini (The Twins) there will be nobody on earth who will see it in Leo (The Lion).

No general predictions

With the artificial satellites this is another story altogether. They are about one thousand times nearer than the moon, and the geographical position of the observer has a very marked influence on the apparent position of a satellite in the sky. A satellite which is exactly overhead for an observer in Edinburgh, will be seen low over the northern horizon by an observer in London, and from Rome it cannot be seen at all. Even for observers in neighbouring counties the position of a satellite, in relation to the constellations, may differ appreciably, and not only the position, but also the altitude of the observer plays some part in this.

From all this we can see that general predictions of the appearances of artificial satellites just cannot be made, certainly not for weeks ahead, and observers must rely on the day-to-day notices which appear in the daily press whenever such an object can be seen in the sky.

International agreement

To the technicians and rocket experts all these objects are known as "Vanguards," "Explorers," and "Sputniks," and these are the names which we read in the newspapers. But the astronomers have made an international agreement to name these new celestial bodies according to a system which is better suited to their needs. Each satel-

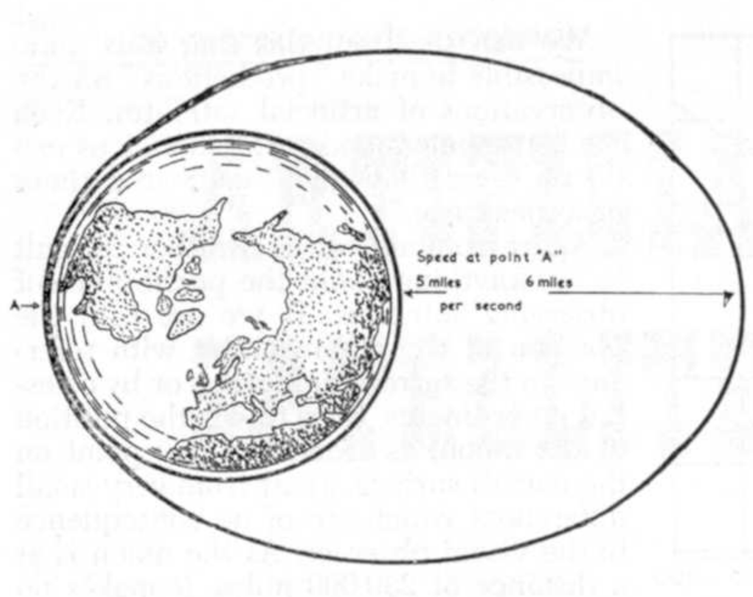

Fig. 3. The shape of a satellite's orbit depends on the speed with which it begins its journey.

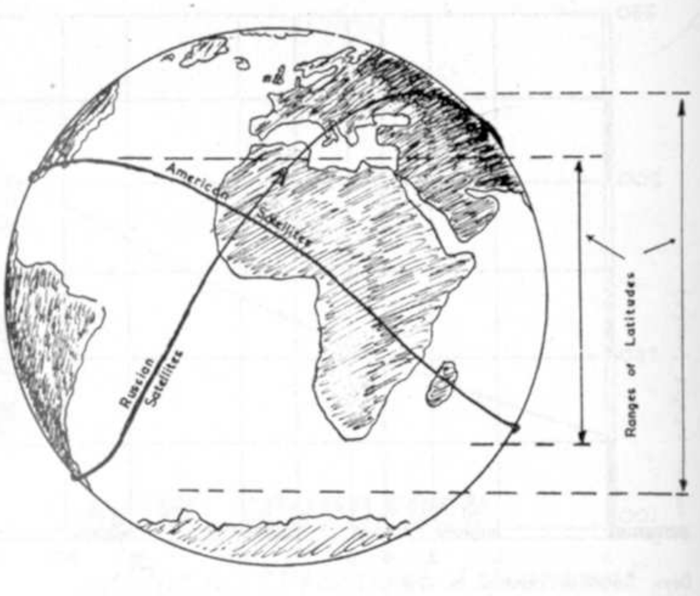

Fig. 4. Most satellites are shot off in an easterly direction to gain the advantage of the Earth's rotation. The resulting orbits are such that Russian satellites are easily observed from this country, but American ones remain low in the south.

lite is known by a number, according to the year in which it was launched, and a Greek letter indicating its place in the order in which the satellites of that year started. The first Russian satellite, Sputnik I, is thus known as 1957α. The American Explorer is 1958α, and Vanguard I, launched by the U.S. Navy, is known as 1958β, as it was the second satellite started in 1958.

It usually happens that a satellite is not a solitary object when it starts to revolve around the earth. The last stage of the carrier rocket is normally in the same orbit, as both of them have the same speed. In this case the brighter of the two objects has the suffix 1 and the fainter one the suffix 2. Sputnik I was accompanied by its carrier rocket, and as the rocket was much larger than the satellite, it was brighter, too. The rocket, consequently, was given the designation 1957α1, and the satellite itself was known as 1957α2. Apart from these two there was also the cone-shaped nose piece of the rocket, so that there was yet another object: 1957α3.

Sputnik III was accompanied not only by its rocket but also by the three sections of the nose cone, so that there were actually five satellites in the same orbit. Many years ago, when minor planets were discovered by the dozen every year, someone called them "The vermin of the skies." There is no doubt that, sooner or later, a similar epithet will be found for the satellites, and it is bound to be in rather strong terms if space ships happen to be ready for launching at a time when ten or fifteen of these manufactured moons hurtle around our earth.

Sputnik III was rather remarkable in that some considerable force was used to separate the satellite from its rocket, and this resulted in a difference in the speed of the two objects. While the satellite circled the earth in a period of 106.0 minutes, the rocket did this in less than 105.75 minutes, overtaking the satellite about once a month until it disintegrated on December 3, 1958, while the satellite is still in orbit, but is expected to burn out in the atmosphere at about the time that this article appears in print.

Another long-lived satellite is Vanguard II, which is a fairly small object, about 18 inches in diameter, and weighing 20 pounds. The perigee height of this satellite is 350 miles, and it thus keeps well out of the earth's atmosphere, so that it is expected to stay in orbit for about 100 years before it will be slowed down sufficiently to fall back to earth. Unfortunately it is very faint and can be seen in powerful telescopes only.

Amateurs' work useful

The observation of artificial satellites is a field where the amateur observer can do some useful scientific work. To do this it is necessary to describe the path of the object, in relation to the stars, as precisely as possible, and to find out the exact time of the observation. Additional notes can be made as to the duration of the appearance, how long the satellite took to travel along the

A theory boomerangs: Russia answers America

NEARLY three years ago, in April, 1957, two American radio commentators raised their voices to add to the confusion in the public mind about the saucers. The man in the street had already been told that the objects were hallucinations, weather balloons, conventional aircraft wrongly described, geese, ionised air—in fact, anything except flying saucers. The commentators, Nebel and Sanderson, put forward the view that the U.F.O.s were secret Russian devices carrying pilots who, under the guise of Venusians, were attempting to lull the Americans into a false sense of amiability.

We are indebted to Mr. Gordon W. Creighton for the following translation from *Vechernaya Moskva* (*Moscow Evening News*) of April 15, 1957, showing the reaction this absurd theory met with on the other side of the Iron Curtain. (It should be borne in mind that more lately the Russians have adopted a different attitude to the objects themselves and to the possibility of intelligent life on other planets.) Here is Russian nonsense answering American balderdash:

Interplanetary canards

"Flying saucers" have again appeared in the skies of America. Heaven knows, this is of course no great sensation, for in the past few years saucers, plates, and other mysterious flying kitchenware have periodically visited the air-space of the U.S.A.—well, if not the air-space they have at any rate visited the pages of certain American newspapers which are crazily enamoured of the sensational.

"Now at last, however, it has been definitely established that the flying saucers are *not* interplanetary craft bringing unknown beings to our earth. Soviet spies, it seems, disguised as denizens of Venus, are allegedly emerging from these secret flying machines on to the American Continent! From the mouths of John Nebel and of Sanderson, commentators on the Columbia and Mutual, America's two largest broadcasting companies, the American people have recently heard the news of this shattering discovery.

"Analysing numerous flying saucer reports, both these commentators—each quite independently—have arrived at one and the same conclusion and have hastened to warn their listeners of the 'new danger' threatening America from the direction of the wily Soviets.

"To lend greater credibility to his story, John Nebel invited a resident of a small New Jersey township to take part in his programme and describe his own meeting with 'Beings from Venus' who landed in his orchard.

"The time allowed to radio commentators being usually very brief, neither Nebel nor

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path described, and compare its brightness with surrounding stars, and notes of any alterations in its brightness.

Very exact measurements can be made with the aid of a ruler and a stop watch. The ruler is held so that it connects two bright stars, and the stop watch is started at the instant when the satellite crosses the line connecting the two stars, or in other words, disappears behind the ruler. The stop watch is compared with Greenwich Mean Time as soon as possible and the best way of doing this is to obtain the time by telephone by dialling TIM, and stopping the watch at the next full minute. Such observations can be correct within one-tenth of a degree in measurement, and at least one second in time.

The correlation and reduction of such observations of artificial satellites is undertaken by the Guided Weapons Department of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, to which address all such reports should be sent. In addition to time, position and brightness of the satellite it is also necessary to give the sender's name and address, and the map reference, taken from the Ordnance Survey, of the place of observation and the altitude above sea level.

DOUBLE TALK FROM U.S.A.A.F.

The Editor Translates

THE London *Daily Telegraph* version (October 27) of an American news release runs: " The United States Air Force, which does not believe in flying saucers, reports that there have been fewer in 1959 than at any time in recent years."

The *Telegraph* account continues: " These facts came to light with the issue of a new regulation AFR 200-2. It revealed that in 12 years of checking thousands of reported sightings, not one Unidentified Flying Object turned out to be a real flying saucer. . . . The Air Force reported that it received only 143 saucer reports during the first six months of this year, half the total for the preceding six months. And 140 of the 143 ' sightings ' were traced to balloons, aircraft, astronomical phenomena, searchlights and hoaxes, leaving three unidentified. . . . Air Force headquarters disclaim any belief in existing operational Unidentified Flying Objects. But it is preparing air bases for any eventuality, including the possible development of the true unknown."

It just isn't true

Psychic News (of all papers) challenges us to comment on this statement. Well, it is not too simple to give a comprehensive opinion. The statement is riddled with nonsense. For instance, it is a lie to say, in the first place, that " sightings " have dropped this year. They have increased all over the world, including the U.S.A. If they are short of sighting reports we can oblige by the bucketful. The statement continues to say that during the last 12 years not one UFO turned out to be a real flying saucer. But what is a real flying saucer? Presumably a real flying saucer is an object that is not a weather balloon, an astronomical phenomenon, a conventional aircraft, etc. We suppose the three out of the 143 fall into that category as they have failed to fall into any of the others. So, negatively at least, the United States Air Force must believe in a real flying saucer—in fact, in three of them.

Readers will recall that, on previous occasions, similar statements from the same source have listed the " reals " at a percentage of the total. What has happened to all these objects during the past twelve years? We have always warned those who are interested in flying saucers to be

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Sanderson went into details when divulging their great discovery, but further, irrefragible, proof was given by them to a reporter of the *New York Daily News*, which journal had kindly offered its pages for the popularisation of so notable an achievement of research.

" Both commentators, says this paper, point out that there is one well-known similarity in all reports of encounters with people from space: they all preach brotherly love, and firmly insist that we should stop making A and H bomb tests. Only one thing was lacking—the discovery that, under the guise of beings from Venus, Soviet agents are propagating the manifestly anti-American concept of Brotherly Love!!

" Sanderson, whom the Columbia announcers refer to with respect as a former British Naval Intelligence officer, has expressed the opinion, based upon his wide experience in these matters, that ' the envoys from other planets behave entirely like Russian psychological warfare agents.'

" So the flying saucers are dropping Soviet agents in the U.S.A. disguised as inhabitants of other worlds and with the mission of inducing the U.S.A. to abandon their A and H bomb tests. It is hard to say which is the greater, the monumental ' out-of-this-world ' stupidity of this story, or the inhuman wickedness of the apologists of an Atomic War. These folk are trying to discredit the U.S.S.R., which has conducted a tenacious struggle against the American militarists' preparations for a new world war. . . .

" In their frantic endeavour to justify, before the American people and the peoples of the world, their own rejection of these Soviet proposals, the ruling circles in the U.S.A. are letting out all the stops. And here we have the result—in these stories of flying saucers over the American Continent, along with which are being put out press and radio canards which are poisoning the peaceful and tranquil atmosphere—an atmosphere fatal for those who are trying to build their own security and well-being on the blood of the nations.—YU. GENERALOV."

on their guard against statistics. For instance, if one is to be told that only a certain percentage of a total is something or the other, one also should be told who chooses the total and on what basis. Had this REVIEW been given the task of dealing with the 143 cases, we might have excluded the 140 straight away and not put them into the hat, so to speak. We could then have announced with triumph that 100 per cent. of the cases submitted to us were "real flying saucers."

How to stop reports

Before we reach our main conclusion, it is worth commenting that if an investigative body goes on dismissing publicly the reports that reach it, the number of reports it is likely to receive will eventually decline.

What is one to make of all this nonsense? The clue is in the last sentence of the *Daily Telegraph* report. *The United States Air Force is building bases for any eventuality*. The release can now be re-written as follows:

"We are bothered by the persistent reports of strange aircraft in the sky. We do not really know what they are, but in order that we may not look absolute fools, we've worked very hard so as to give them some sort of explanation which, we hope, the public will swallow. We've winnowed hundreds of reports over the last twelve years and we've managed to write off most of them. Three of them this year, however, have absolutely baffled us and we haven't had the nerve to serve up any apple sauce with these as they were too well attested and too extraordinary to explain away. Luckily for us, the campaign of ridicule has served its purpose and the public, preoccupied with its everyday affairs, is largely content with our 'explanations,' but, we must admit, our brush-offs are beginning to wear rather thin, especially with the increasing numbers of people who are now taking the subject seriously.

Top-secret information

"Our policy must, therefore, take cognisance of a swing in public opinion, so that we can release the news that we do not, by any means, scoff at these objects. We have some information which we cannot at the moment release as we regard it as top secret *vis-à-vis* Russia, but we seem to be open to a flank attack from the 'true unknowns,' as we have called them. As they are being seen continually over ours skies and in increasing numbers, we have decided to prepare air bases to deal with any hostile or unwelcome intrusions. We just don't know where we are, so we hope that our release will pour cold water on the whole subject and at the same time reassure those who have had sufficient intelligence to realise that not only are the flying saucers real but that they are also of extraterrestrial origin and that they might, in certain circumstances, prove hostile to the United States.

Mixture as before

"We do not propose to issue any further statement until the pressure of renewed sightings has built up to such an extent that we cannot any longer remain silent. We hope that by that time the truth may be widely known and the public ready for the startling news. Then we may be able to give our real views without making ourselves a laughing stock. However, if the time is still unripe, we'll issue the same sort of balderdash as before and hope that it will continue to work. Meanwhile, we'll rush on with those bases."

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE OBSERVER CORPS

We have been fortunate in obtaining the voluntary services of Mr. Laurence Cooper, of 18, Pulborough Road, Southfields, London, S.W.18, as Chief Investigator of the U.F.O. Observer Corps. Will area investigators kindly send all sighting reports to him at the address given? In future, specially printed forms will not be supplied and it is left to the commonsense of investigators to let Mr. Cooper have the relevant details of their sightings. Please note that sightings accompanied by witnesses' names and addresses are preferred.

Mr. Cooper wishes it to be known that he will be unable to enter into correspondence unless there are exceptional circumstances. Those who send in their reports, however, can rest assured all details submitted will be carefully collated.

The second article in our new series on an ever-fascinating subject

Is the MOON inhabited?

by W. R. DRAKE

CURRENT astronomical doctrine regards the Moon as a barren, inhospitable satellite with a diameter of 2,160 miles spiralling outwards around the Earth, 240,000 miles away, at 2,300 miles per hour; fifty moons would make up the volume of the Earth, which in the lunar sky would appear four times larger than the Moon to us.

The Moon has no light of its own, it reflects the light from the sun; during the lunar day the temperature is said to soar to 212F. (that of boiling water) and drop during the lunar night to 250F. (that of liquid air). Such violent extremes are attributed to the supposed tenuous atmosphere, barely one ten-thousandth of our own, making the Moon a world of silence, devoid of sounds, smells, clouds, rain and life itself, a world of death. The Moon presents only one side to Earth, apart from areas bordering the perimeter rendered visible by its tilting motion or libration. Man did not see the so-called dark side until the recent historic photographs by the Russian Lunik III, which seemed characterised by flat expanses contrasting with the volcanic appearance of our familiar surface.

An underground life?

Lunar gravity is calculated as one-sixth of Earth's, so there Earthmen would hop like kangaroos; the patches of greens and browns may denote primitive mosses and lichens as found in our own mountainous altitudes. Dark areas once thought to be the bottom of seas and christened "maria" are now considered as plains covered with pumice-like dust, estimated as varying in thickness from millimetres to kilometres. The thousands of lunar craters are attributed to volcanic activity when the moon was cooling down or to the impact of meteors on the airless surface, but weighty objections counter each argument.

Under such sterile conditions life as we know it seems impossible, though space intelligences mention an underground city; the indigenous inhabitants may have descended to the deep caverns with air and water, like the troglodites, descendants of survivors from Lemuria, who, according to the Shaver mystery, are said to live in the bowels of the earth around Mount Shasta in California.

G. B. Shaw's allegation

Some rebels persist in challenging established authority. Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who claimed to know everything about everything, swore that the Moon was only 37 miles away; he alleged that the basic principles of astronomy were phoney. No scientist could persuade him otherwise, although in fairness to his friends it must be agreed the only man Shaw listened to was G.B.S. himself. Visitors from space state that our interpretation of gravity is quite wrong; the phenomenon does not vary with distance or mass, it is a pressure of some universal cosmic force being equal on all celestial objects irrespective of size; they insist that the Moon's attraction does not cause our tides on earth as popularly supposed. These are caused by the weight of moon-

light depressing the sea, whose edges spill further over the land.

A Cosmic conflict?

The lunar craters might have been caused during the Moon's capture by Earth but man's development of hydrogen bombs now suggests a more sinister, if fantastic, possibility. Thousands of years ago, in the usual course of evolution, the Moon's inhabitants perfected nuclear weapons, interplanetary warfare dissipated their atmosphere and activated volcanoes; this science-fiction is staggering, yet deep down I have the uneasy presentiment that before long a hydrogen bomb war may blast our own planet to look like the Moon. Before ridiculing this fantasy readers might pause to recall the Greek legends of the war between Gods and Titans, the Tower of Babel, and the vitrified hill-forts of Europe and South America, which suggest some cosmic conflict aeons ago.

That neglected genius, Charles Fort, contrasted the volcanoes on earth averaging three miles diameter with the alleged giant volcanoes sixty miles across on the relatively small Moon, and thought such disproportion could not be explained by differential of gravity, itself debatable. Fort argued cogently that using a volcano as a unit of measurement, the diameter of the Moon appeared therefore not 2,160 miles but only 100 miles across. This estimate stupefied the astronomers and disconcerted Fort himself.

The 1958 eruption

Students of UFO phenomena are sadly aware of the reflecting and refracting properties of our own atmosphere distorting light and radar waves, which lead the Menzel-inspired official mind to dismiss flying saucers as mirages; it has long been known from sky phantoms like the famous Brocken Spectre and aerial visions that our atmosphere can magnify many times. Braving torrents of ridicule I offer the suggestion that our belt of atmosphere hundreds of miles thick may have some of the properties of a giant lense, which magnifies the Moon to twenty times its real size; our satellite might in fact have been a small wandering asteroid. May not we humans be just like goldfish looking out through a bowl of atmosphere magnifying the whole universe? The truth remains that the Moon's alleged size makes it an anomaly in the solar system for no other planet has a satellite so near its primary's size.

If the rocks on the Moon are actually subject to the violent changes of temperature mentioned, would they not disintegrate, releasing huge quantities of oxygen and hydrogen to provide appreciable atmoshere?

The most significant date in selenology transcending even the epic photographing of the dark side was surely November 3, 1958, when Nicolai Kozyrev, a Russian observer, photographed a reddish outline around the Alfons crater followed by what appeared to be ejections of volcanic ash and eruptions of gases. These phenomena were soon confirmed by astronomers in Britain, and were reminiscent of the reddish shadow spreading over Plato seen on October 10, 1916, the Observatory of Florence. Incidentally, it has just been announced that Kozyrev propounds that the flow of time from past to future creates cosmic energy of a tenth of an erg per second per kilometre, which motivates the Moon and all other celestial bodies; I have not the heart to contradict. The existence of active volcanoes demonstrates internal heat, presupposing soil and civilisation and supports the assertion of our space visitors that people live in cities on the far side of the Moon.

The Russians disclose that the moon is egg-shaped, flouting our spherical conception of heavenly bodies; readers will recall that experiments with the pendulum are said to prove our own Earth is not an oblate spheroid but an ellipse or even top-shaped. Confusion is resolved for those who believe the ancient religions explaining creation from the primal egg.

In its 4,500-million-year history our Earth must have witnessed many wonders. The belief that man is only a few thousand years old was shattered in 1958 by Johannes Huerzeler, the Swiss palaeontologist, who discovered skeletons six hundred feet deep down an Italian coal mine; experts pronounce these bones to be a manlike creature, the Oreopithecus, living fifteen million years ago, confirming the view of the extreme age of man long held by occultists. Modern astronomy is only a few hundred years old; surely we should at least consider the lunar doctrines of antiquity

Older than Earth?

The ancient Books of Dzyan say that the Moon is far older than the Earth; the Lords of the Moon, our lunar ancestors, pioneered our new planet; esoteric cosmology believed the Moon, Virgin Mother, gave birth to her immaculately-born son, our Sun, pattern of the divine conception of future Messiahs. Like our own astronomers, mystics sometimes disagree. That strange mystic, Gurdieff, who had uncanny access to oriental Mystery Schools, resurrected the ancient law of octaves representing the universe as a ray of creation from the Absolute to the Moon. He

taught that the Moon is still an unborn planet gradually becoming warmer until it becomes like the Earth with a satellite of its own; the Moon is a living being fed by organic life on earth, all people, animals and plants are controlled by the influence of this huge electromagnet sucking their vitality; growth of man's mental powers is liberation from the Moon.

Such doctrine confounds us, but in the full wondrous mystery of the universe, seen and unseen, the ancient wisdom has surely as much validity as the transient dogmas of our own materialist astronomers.

. . . or captured by Earth?

The Moon was long considered to have been ejected from the Earth when our planet was gaseous, or later as a fluid mass while it was cooling down, leaving a hollow now filled by the Pacific Ocean. Since the Russians lately revealed that, unlike the Earth, the Moon has apparently no magnetism, the official surmise is that our satellite was once an independent planet captured by the Earth's gravity, thus belatedly supporting Hoerbiger's Cosmic Ice Theory, made more acceptable by its affinities with Hoyle's Theory of Continuous Creation.

Occult and astrological works always did regard the Moon as a planet. Hoerbiger proved that astronomy and geology, supported by folk-lore, clearly suggested that in the past a series of moons has crashed into the Earth. Legends relate how in ancient times mankind basked in a golden age; there were giants on the Earth in those days, their stature heightened by the pull of the Moon spiralling perilously close; then about 100,000 B.C. the satellite collided with the earth, smashing Lemuria into the Pacific. Anaxagoras confirmed that in the long ages before Ancient Greece Earth had no Moon; initiates agree there was no moon during early Atlantis. A new wonderful civilisation evolved, which in the absence of the Moon's power was peopled by pygmies, traces of whom abound in every continent. About 20,000 B.C. a wandering planet, Luna, approached the Earth, raising huge tidal waves; it receded and approached again; to propitiate the intruder the threatened peoples turned to Moon-worship. The horns of the crescent Moon, which occasioned subterranean rumblings through earthquakes, were symbolised by the bull; the cult of the bull spread all over the earth; it is thought that the bull-fighting still popular in some countries today can be directly traced to the worship of the Moon. Finally about 11,000 B.C. Luna came too close and was caught in the Earth's gravity, drawing immense tides from north and south to engulf tropical Atlantis and leaving the seaport of Tiahuanaco stranded 12,000 feet up the newly-exposed Andes. For many centuries the Moon's orbit was most capricious, the satellite becoming therefore anthropomorphised as a woman; the demented priests, dreading another catastrophe, held human sacrifice to appease the Goddess.

Collision with Earth

Millions of years hence our present friendly Moon will smash into the Earth, aeons later our Earth into the Sun, and humanity will start anew spiralling ever on and on to meet its destiny.

Medieval religion spiritualised the old cosmologies. Dante described the Moon as lowest of the seven planetary heavens, where inconstant souls manifested on ascent to paradise; the poet believed the dark areas were due to the light being absorbed by dense stratum and not reflected back. The bright Renaissance dispelled this sombre doctrine; Ben Jonson sweetly serenaded the Moon as Diana, Queen and Huntress, chaste and fair, Goddess excellently bright; meanwhile the Alchemists distilled their elixirs aspiring to transmute the moon-metal, silver, into pure gold.

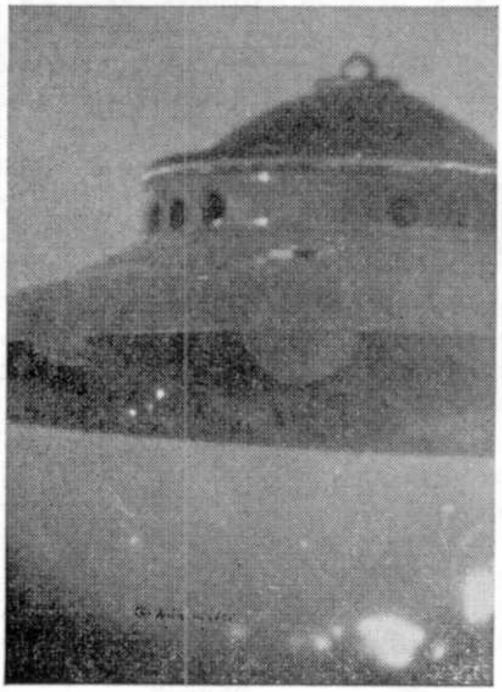
Popular opinion thought the Moon inhabited. Domingo Gonzales, of Seville, wrote of visiting the Moon in 1599 drawn by a flight of swans; he found good-natured giants enjoying perpetual Spring; a vista pictured by Herschel a hundred and fifty years later. For many centuries people used to imagine witches in the nude riding on their broomsticks towards the Moon; their wild Walpurgis Night was poetically described by Goethe; this great German philosopher accepted the Moon's important influence on our Earth but strongly denied its effect on the weather, for like the ancients he claimed that Earth was a living-being inhaling and exhaling her atmosphere.

City and streets

The publication of Newton's *Principia* in 1686, followed by the revolutionary philosophies of Descartes and Voltaire in the eighteenth century, ushered in the so-called Age of Reason, which saw the universe as a great machine. Laplace could not find God through his telescope and the Moon degenerated to a chunk of ice. With the rise of the Industrial Revolution our astronomers have been conditioned to materialism, although some found themselves suffering from a schizophrenia, not daring to believe what their eyes so clearly saw. Since September 26, 1789, when Schroeter observed illuminations

(Continued on back cover)

PHOTOGRAPHS



The following photographs are available in half-plate size at 1s. 6d. each (post free). Complete set of 10 for 15s. (post free).

1. Venusian scout ship photographed by G. Adamski, December 13, 1952.
2. Venusian scout ship rising, showing underside details. Photographed by G. Adamski, December 13, 1952.
3. Flying saucer over New York. Photographed by August Roberts on July 28, 1952.
4. Mother ship releasing scout craft. One scout has begun to leave.
5. Mother ship releasing scout craft. Two scouts have taken off.
6. Mother ship releasing scout craft. Five scouts have left the ship.
7. Mother ship releasing scout craft. Six scouts are now to be seen.
8. Giant carrier ship photographed at 7.58 a.m., May 1, 1952, by G. Adamski.
9. Submarine type space ship, photographed March 9, 1951, by G. Adamski.
10. Space ships photographed near the moon, May 16, 1951, by G. Adamski.

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OVERSEAS

CANADA (*Montreal District*). Ronald W. J. Anstee, 8952 Jeanne Mance, Montreal, **Quebec.**

Correspondence is invited from our readers, but they are asked to keep their letters short. Unless letters give the sender's full name and address (not necessarily for publication) they cannot be considered. The Editor would like to remind correspondents that it is not always possible to acknowledge every letter personally so he takes this opportunity of thanking all who write to him.

MAIL BAG

Cigar ships

Sir,—I shall be interested to know if you have had any sightings of "cigar-ships" reported over Britain for September 21, 1959. Can any of your readers help me?—A. Rawlinson, Liverpool, 4.

Light on the Moon

Sir,—The following observation, which I made on the evening of October 13, 1959, may be of interest to you. While observing the Moon with a 36-inch telescope my attention was directed to the crater Aristarchus, then on the terminator, and brilliantly white in colour. At approximately 7 p.m. I was surprised to see a delicate yet bright reddish-amber glow in or near Aristarchus clearly o u t l i n e d against the white background. It was visible for only a few seconds (how many I cannot say). I did not time it. After it disappeared no trace remained to show it had been there.—E. H. Rowe, Paignton, Devon.

An incident of 1912

Sir,—You may be interested to know that I have just read a report of a strange aerial phenomenon which I came across in that great book *Across Unknown South America*, by A. H. Savage-Landor. In volume one, on pages 296-297, he recounts a sighting that occurred at a place called by Landor, Camp Areal, near the vast mountain mass called the Paredao Grande, in Matto Grosso State, Brazil, on the nights of May 25-26 and 26-27, 1912:

"At night, while back in camp, we saw to the W.N.W., quite low on the horizon, a brilliant planet—possibly Venus. The stars and planets appeared always wonderfully bright and extraordinarily large on fine nights. Whether it was an optical illusion or not I do not know, but the phenomenon, which lasted some hours, was seen by all my men, and appeared also when the planet was seen through a powerful hand telescope. It seemed to discharge powerful intermittent flashes, red and greenish, only towards the earth. Those flashes were similar to and more luminous than the tail of a small comet, and of course much shorter — perhaps four or five times the diameter of the planet in their entire length. Whether this phenomenon was due to actual astral disturbance, or to light-signalling to earth or other planets, it would be difficult—in fact, impossible — to ascertain with the means I had at my command. Perhaps it was only optical illusion caused by refraction and deflected rays of vision, owing to the effect upon the atmosphere of the heated rocky mass by our side and under us—such as is the case in effects of mirage. . . . At moments the planet seemed perfectly spherical, with a marvellously definite outline, and then the flashes were shot out especially to the right as one looked at the planet, and downward slightly at an angle, not quite perpendicularly." — Justin B. Delair, Norwood Road, Southall, Middlesex.

A film mystery

Sir,—At least twelve years ago, and possibly a few more, I saw in the Monseigneur News Cinema in Piccadilly a few minutes of moving film of an object stationary in the sky. It resembled an inverted saucer seen at an angle from below and on top was a projection like a short mast ending in a small round knob — it reminded me of a spar buoy. The commentator said that this object (it was before the expression "flying saucer" came into use) was filmed above a town in the U.S.A., where it remained motionless for several hours. I do not remember the name of the town, nor the date, and I have recently tried without success to trace the film. Can any of your readers help me?—J. M. L., Yaldham Manor, Kemsing, Kent.

Saucers and psychism

Sir,—In your last issue you printed an article by Trevor James on Psychism and Saucers. Mr. James put forward two main props to his argument. One is that saucers have been seen to materialise and dematerialise. Might this not be explained by the vessels either approaching or passing the speed of light (when an object becomes invisible) or slowing down below it (when it would become visible again)? His second prop is that saucers have sometimes been seen with the naked eye though not recorded on radar. Couldn't this be explained by anti-radar, a device not unknown on this earth even fifteen years ago? You will notice that I do not claim — as Mr. James does — that my explanations are final. He may be right in all he says, but he should avoid dogmatism unless he *knows*. If he does know why not let us into his secret?—Ernest Wilberforce, Aberfeldy, Perthshire.

A 1921 rocket?

Sir,—In Richard Bennet's *The Black and Tans*, an excellent account of the troubles in Ireland soon after the 1914-18 war, he refers to the newspapers of that day and how they treated the situation. He says that in February, 1921, all news about Ireland was eclipsed by the headlines which announced that America was about to send a rocket to the moon. Can any of your readers tell me more about this rocket? It does seem surprising that people were even thinking of such possibilities nearly forty years ago.—"Quaestor," Birmingham. (Name and address supplied.)

LIFE ON THE MOON?—*continued from page 32*

around a circular shadow in the lunar Alps, hardly a year has elapsed without some intriguing light, new structures, vanishing craters, coloured clouds or volcanic domes changing the surface of the Moon.

In 1821 and 1826 Gruithuisen described a city and streets; on October 16, 1866, Schmidt thought Linné changed shape; on November 20, 1878, an explosion was witnessed near Nicholi, this was the year of the appearance of the Red Spot on Jupiter and the beginning of the incredible decade of UFO activity.

Many reputable observers have constantly reported dark objects moving across the Moon often with Mars in opposition. On May 13, 1870, an extraordinary display of lights, apparently controlled as though signalling, was witnessed in Plato; in 1912 Dr. Harris saw a huge dark disc glide above the lunar surface, on March 30, 1950, Dr. Wilkins observed a weird glow in the Aristarchus crater, while on July 29, 1953, O'Neill photographed in Mare Crisium what appeared to be an artificial bridge, which Dr. Wilkins described on B.B.C. television as like a superb engineering job. The increasing number of domes suggests that our Moon is being occupied by intruders from space preparing a base against the Earth.

An ideal jumping-off place

The Americans and the Russians are straining their immense sciences to land men on the Moon, which they vow to colonise. Cities will be constructed under immense plastic domes with atmospheres artificially produced from the oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen of the lunar metals; hydroponic farms will grow all essential foodstuffs, the low gravity will favour sanatoria for old people and invalids. Above all, the Moon should prove an ideal jumping-off place for flights to other planets since its lower gravity will facilitate the launching of rockets with much less escape velocity and much reduced fuel.

Whoever controls the Moon can dominate Earth with hydrogen-missiles. Indeed, even now it is feared that the Russians are able to explode their hydrogen-bombs on the other side of the Moon without detection by the West, although this could bring retribution from the space-fleets said to be patrolling that sector. Now the serene lunar skies look down on the Red Flag, the Hammer and Sickle claims the Sea of Tranquility. Will the fair bosom of Artemis, once sought by the Gods, soon reflect Westerns and soap-adverts to television-slaves on earth?

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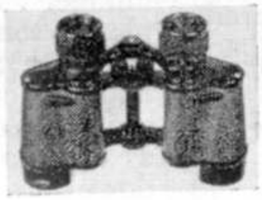

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